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THOMAS M'AULEY,

ld have been easily inserted of the work, as to preclude

E COUNTRY. be accommodated in a part of the Dr. Codman's Meet

BOSPON REGORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1831.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. OBLIGATION OF PIOUS YOUNG MEN TO DE-VOTE THEMSELVES TO THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

A communication from an intelligent missionary among the heathen, is always entitled to an attentive perusal. The following letter of Dr. Scudder, addressed to the Secretary of the American Education Society, from which extracts are given below, deserves to be read and pondered by every one who is pressing and labering. For the substitute of the secretary o one who is praying and laboring for the salvation of a world lying in wickedness;—but by none more of a world lying in wickedness;—but by none more seriously, than by those pious young men whom Jesus Christ is raising up, in this day of revivals, from the schools and colleges of the country, and calling to his service. Let all such young men read this communication, and go into their closets and ask, Lord what will thou have ME to do? Let ministers and oublic agents read it, and in-Let ministers and public agents read it, and inquire whether they cannot take, immediately, some suitable measures, to direct the minds of pious and talented young men to their their solutions. talented young men to their duty on this subject: The period is auspicious. A little exertion on the part of all the friends of Christ, at this time, will greatly increase the number of candidates for the ministry; and, no fear need be entertained that funds will be wanting to assist the indigent in obtaining an education. THE PUBLIC HAVE PRO-Noting an endeath fount.

Noting herry Hills, Continent of India, June, 1850.

My Dear Sir,-It little devolves upon us, short-My Dear Sr.—It little devolves upon us, short-sighted mortais, always to be prying into the rea-sons of the conduct of Jehovah. As his dealings, however, are sometimes, of such a nature, as to call upon us to institute inquiries into their cause, I have thought it not unbecoming to ask myself, What is the reason of God's distinguishing our

The responsibility of your Society, it appears to me, is peculiarly great; as great perhaps as that of any Society under heaven. The very name you have taken, "The American Education Society," implies such responsibility. You have published to the world that it is your grand design to provide spiritual laborers to supply the "entire weaths of our country and the world." In no country, as in ours, are there so many young men qualified from on high to become such laborers. The churches, for whom you act as delegates, point to these her sons, and tell you, they are ready to give them up, to be enlisted in your service. The great responsibility of enlisting them, they have put upon you. If you do not do it, it will be in a great measure undone. It you do not do it immediately, the time will be gone forever. You are the persons (as far as human means are concerned) upon whom the salvation or damnation of millions depends. Awful responsibility! Enough, one would think, to make

an angel tremble.

Feeling, as I believe you do, the solemnity of your situation, it is a question, which you will be willing to agitate again and again, whether an effort greater than any which has ever yet been made, or which is likely to be called for in future times, ought not immediately to be made to secure to the church the services of the most pious of our young men. As this guilty world has been given young men. As this guilty world has been given to the Lord Jesus Christ, it is high time that he should take possession of his own. As the delegates of the churches, you are bound, as far as possible, to see that all the territory possessed by his enemies be given up. The only way in which you can do it is, to raise an army, and march with the senting of salvation at your head.

captain of salvation at your head.

The latest account I have seen, states that there are about six hundred young men in all our The-ological Seminaries. If these were dispersed among the destitute places of our own country, they would be only one eighth part of what are needed. If among the heathen and Mohammedans, each one uld have a charge of ten hundred thousand souls. Were the United States now in pagan darkness, and these six hundred equally divided among them and other nations without the knowledge of the Saviour, the proportion of the former would not be me to a State. O how does the great adversary regions with the victims of eternal torment.

A spark of zeal to preach the gospel, may now be hid in the breasts of thousands of our young men, and all it wants, for aught we know, is to be kindled into a flame, by some agent of the American Education Society, sent forth to beat up recruits, for the army of the Lord God of Hosts. When a general needs the ranks of his army to be filled, he sends his agents into every city, and town, and village, and his object is accomplished. Shall we see the army of the Lord destitute of sol-diers, and not make use of similar exertions, in a cause of infinite importance?* O let not the Sa-"The children of this world are wiser in their generation, than the children of light." I am acquainted with a person in whose breast a spark of eal to preach the gospel was hid for a long time. Before he entered upon his profession, and for terwards, this spark seemed at times as if it would be blown into a flame. A powerful exciting instrument, however, was necessary. Such an in-strument was prepared. One day, while detained in his professional duties in a family for several hours, he took up a pamphlet he found there, en-titled, "The Claims of Six Hundred Millions." While reading it, the spark kindled into a flame. and burnt until he was constrained to bid adieu for-ever to his native land, in order that he might go name of his Saviour, to take possession mised to him, by God the Father, and in the name of his Saviour, to take sealed in that ever memorable day, when he said,

In order that you may blow the latent spark which may exist, into a flame, and endeavor to excite it in others, it appears to me, that in addition to the means now used, agents should be employed. ir agents go and represent to pious men, the eternal torments awaiting hundreds of

* It appears to me, that Christians must go forward in In appears to use, that Christians must go forward in evangelizing the world, just as if the whole work depended upon themselves. They must, however, at the same time, remember, and never longet, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." God the Holy Ghost alone can give the increase, and vanity of vanities be inscribed upon the exertions of every Society which detracts a hair's breadth from the honor of this ever blessed agent, in the salvation of mea. "I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase."

word. When by these and similar arguments, they have prepared the way, let them put the question to his conscience, In what way do you believe you can do the most good in the world, and thus glorify your Saviour? I believe this question would make many a young man ery out, "Wo is

would make many a young man ery 041, "Wo is me, if I preach not the gospel."

While I deprecate the thought of introducing any into the ministry, unless they be of "honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom," I must also deprecate the thought, that we are quietly to sit down and say, if God has designed to have formed to many then for the ministry he will be the control of the property of bring forward young men for the ministry, he will do it, without any personal exertions on our part being necessary. Such conduct I consider quite as inconsistent, as that of a farmer would be, provided he were to say, God has designed to give me my food, therefore 1 will neither plough nor sow.

Our divine Lord and Master did not act on this principle. Matt. iv. 18—22. Neither did the apostles, when they needed officers for the church. Acts. vi. 3. The conductors of Missionary, Bible Acts, vi. 3. The conquetors of anissionary, Diole and Tract Societies do not act on this principle. They feel that when they pray, "thy kingdom come," it is their duty to send their delegates from house to house, for the purpose of endeavoring to excite others, to assist in building up this kingdom. country, above every country in the world, in respect to the extent to which he has, of late, blessed it with revivals of religion? Several answers to this inquiry have been suggested to my mind. Among others, one which holds a prominent place is, that America may take a more distinguished part in the conversion of the world, than any other nation, by sending heralds to preach the everlasting geospel.

Excite others, to assist in building up this kingdom. Consistency requires, when we pray the Lord to provide laborers for the harvest, that we seek such abovers. On this account, I plead that the wants of a perishing world, and the obligations of every one to do what he can for it, be personally presented before these young men in private, by agents sent from the American Education Society. Whether they will enter the ministry or not, we, of course, have no part in determining. of course, have no part in determining. This business they must settle, after deep meditation business they must settle, after deep meditation and much prayer, between God and their own souls. The reason why I lay so much stress upon private personal exertion is, because I am persuaded that unless it be done, the church will lose the talents of some of the best of her sous. We well know that those who in addition to the public duties of the sanctuary, labor personally with their flocks from house to house, are the ministers who win by faith most souls to Christ. The case in hand is precisely similar. Public addresses on the subject, or such tracts as the Claims of Six Hunsubject, or such tracts as the Claims of Six Hundred Millions, have the desired effect upon some. But powerful as they are, unless followed up hyprivate personal exertion, in most cases, little of no effect will be produced. There are many young men, who of all others are most fit to preach the gospel, but who like one of the ancient servants of God, have formed so low an estimate of themselves, that they never dare think of it. When this obtains, we are warranted in believing, that nothing but private personal exertions will induce them to take a proper view of the subject. The nothing but private personal exertions will induce them to take a proper view of the subject. The objections they have formed, and which they consider valid, can neither be known nor obviated in any other way. What a blessed example has Jehovah Jesus given us, of such a procedure. How did he confescend, as it were face to face, to reas in with Moses, and remove one objection after another, in order to induce him to enter upon the work, for which he was designed. Exodus, chapters if and iv. A less powerful effort, humanly

work, for which he was designed. Exedus, chapters iii. and iv. A less powerful effort, humanly speaking, would have had no effect.

I have said perhaps as much as I ought to say, on the subject of your employing agents; but I scarcely know where to stop. In my going out, and in my coming in, my lying down, and in my rising up, I hear the cries of millions around me, scarcely know where to stop. In my going out, and in my coming in, my lying down, and in my rising up, I hear the cries of millions around me, begging for help. Their lamentable cries, at times, drive sleep from my eyes, and slumber from my eyelids. I have seen them, as it were, stretching out their bands to you, and heard them crying out. Hasten, while the day lists, to send us that gospel, by which we and our houses may be saved. I have listened with intense anxiety to hear what answer you would give. I have heard it. It was a heart rending, an appalling answer. It was an answer which made hundreds of millions weep and cry out. Lost, lost, lost covery; for you told them, "Advancing with our present step, we can never overtake the wants of our own country, much less of the world. O when will the groans and dying agonies of a famishing world, that has long cried in vain tor the broad and water of life be heard, and the clurch of Gold be roused to action." Were my soul about to burst its corporeal system, and take its flight to eternity, I would, with my dying breath, urge upon you the solemn and momentous consideration to the corrections of the Sabath. How shall we accomplish and bring about what twe want?

I will hasten while I lester, deaird Danwille, 'Extract of a letter, deaird Danwille, 'Extract of a letter, deaird Danwille, 'Extract of a letter, deaird Danwille, 'I less how cheful love' !! de show the less which lies sparing merey and his wonderful love'!! de show the less with which lies sparing merey and his wonderful love'!! de show the lite prosent and there werd is find the the world, and set thee free!

It will hasten while I less the Lord, O my Soul, for his prove the world, and set the show the literness which lies should like the sale and adaration of the world, and set thee free!

It will hasten while I les show. I limited the the which lie should and a miter still a chearting meeting held here last Sabbath. I will a prove the file should an interesting meeting held here last Sabbath. I will a p bread and water of life be heard, and the church of God be roused to action." Were my soul about to burst its corporeal system, and take its flight to eternity, I would, with my dying breath, urge upon you the solemn and momentous consideration of the subject of this letter. If the measure be dop'ed, you will have the consolation in the last great day, when millions will be found on the left and of the Judge, that none of them can accuse

liver them from going down to the pit It may be said, that though the plan I have re-ommended appears feasible, it cannot be accomished for want of pecuniary means. It is true Lion of the tribe of Judah" is there also. walls of Jericho were in the way, when the chil-dren of Israel would go up and conquer Canaan. And though they stood strong enough to defy an army of Canaanites, they were shaken to the foundation, and crumbled and fell by the mere blast of a ram's horn, and the shouts of the army of Jehovah. Eliot, equiped with an armor upon which was writ ten, " Prayers and pains, with faith in Christ Je went forth alone against a sus will do anything," went forth alone against host of Indians, and laid them prostrate at the fo of the cross. It appears that the American Edu-cation Society has adopted the motto of this "Apos-tle to the Indians;" for they have declared (in reference to the "entire wants of our country and the world,") their intention to extend their aid to young men of proper qualifications, "even though they should be multiplied by hundreds in a year." A

the object would be materially furthered. Should your cirthis description will be indispensable. They may, with the divine blessing, to a limited extent do the work of these agents. The reason why I say "to a limited extent," you will learn from what is said further on.

he inscribed upon the exertions of every Society which detects a hair's breadth from the honor of this ever blessed agent, in the salvation of mea. "I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase."

† Could each of these be furnished with such tracte, as The Claims of Six Hundred Millions, before the interview, one, and not the other, I am at a loss to comprehend.

faithful) of his being the instrument in rescuing souls from this eternal torment. Let them point out to him, that every day, while there are so few ministers of the gospel, fifty or sixty thousand die, who know not the Saviour. Let them endeavor to impress upon his mind, that as he has given himself to his divine master without any reserve, and publicly scaled his vows at the communion table, he is no longer at his own disposal; but is unacted, to devote himself to the ministry of the word. When by these and similar arguments, they have prevared the way, let them but the your agents present these young men before their respective congregations, it will be no easy matter for those who love the Lord Jesus to say, We will not help them. Such a saying, they would be very unwilling to have recorded for examination at the

May He, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, dispose mose, who are concerned in supply-ing a perishing world with the knowledge of the Saviour, so to act in this matter, that, when they have arrived at the borders of eternity, instead of being tormented with the heart-rending reflection, that they have neglected their duty, each of them may be enabled to say, "O Father, I have glorified thee on earth, I have finished the work thou hast given me to do."

With sincere regard, J. Scudder. P. S. You may think, from my having said so little on the cuty of your agents exercising "Caution in selecting candidates for patronage," that I am not sufficently impressed with the importance of the subject. For my views on this point, permit me to reer you to the 17th and 19th gages of your Eleventh Report. As far as the young men are concerned, your system of affording aid by loans will have a powerful tendency to make them cautious, how they lightly put themselves under

For the Boston Recorder.

FRUITS OF THE SPIRIT.

thorough and frequent perusal.

"Another part of the Spirit's work is, to purify and raise the deprayed and grovelling affections, and impart comfort and liberty to the soul. While the sinner is wholly engrossed with the things of time and sense, eagerly intent on the pursuits of forbidden, polluted joys, or the attainment of wealth and power, what can be expected but a rapidly increasing progress in the course of this world? The meeting progress in the course of this world? The meeting passions, tursee proverfitting constants in human nature, are inflamed with the poison of sin, and continue to inflame the whole man, what but the worst consequences can follow? It is the Spirit of God that raises and refines the affections of the soul. The agent here which to the glorious covenant of grace, has new desires and aversions, new hopes and fears, new sorrows and delights. Behold the Christian, whose affecand delights. Behold the Christian, whose affections, in all their force and ferveney, are turned from sin to holiness, from earth to heaven, from the creature to God! He waits upon the Lord, mounts up with wings as eagles, runs without weariness, and walks without fainting. Ask him what wrought the change, and he will instantly answer. "Nothing short of the power and Spirit of God could renovate my heart. Alas! how long I thirsted for what tended only to vitiate, but could never satisfy the mind! How earnestly I followed through all the mazes of folly and delusion, the most empty flattering vanities that glittered before my eyes! How thoughtlessly I danced on the borders of the internal pit! Bless the Lord, O my Soul, for his sparing mercy and his wonderful love! He shewed thee the evil of sin, and the bitterness which lies at the bottom of all forbidden sweets! He broke the

the sanctity of the Sabbath. How shall we ac-

omplish and bring about what we want?

The plan, Mr. President, which I humbly pros this: there are half a million of church members in these United States belonging to that de-nomination of Christians of which I am a humble member. Can we not depend on them, Mr. Presi-dent? I trust in God we can for this thing. And will it be too much for me to expect that I can find one million more in the churches of our Lord Jeus Christ among other denominations, who have one heart, and one mind, on this great, mo-

I have, then, throughout all these United States one person in ten who loves the Sabbath above every other day in the week.—One in ten! Mr. President, I should hardly want a larger number o effect the greatest moral revolution that ever occurred on these Western shores. One person in nen, lovers of the day of sacred rest—needing no signal but the dawning Sabbath Sun to call their ouls upwards to Heaven in praise and adoration One person in ten, who when holy hours approached, would drop the axe, the hoe, the scythe; leave the plough in the field, and loose the beast from his burden, and thousand wheels of machinery, a: I bid the hissing engines hush up the breath of their labor? have we, Mr. President, one in ten throughout our land, whose very horses and oxen, know when Sabbath comes, to give them also the rest

r which nature itself groans?

If we have this number of true devoted friends to the Sabbath, for its own sake, and for the sake of the Great Lord of the Sabbath, I had almost of the Great Lord of the Sabada, had almost said it is enough. I may firmly say, with this number we may give to the solemn, joyful Sabbath, just such a blessed aspect as we wish. With such a number of true Sabbath friends, we ask for no laws—no human legislation on the subject. We will thank our fellow citizens-our government,

thousands in our own land, and hundreds of millions in this Eastern world, unless rescued by the gospel. Let them represent to each young man, the probability (I may say the absolute certainty, if he be faithful) of his being the instrument in rescuing and the trust that God will put it into the hearts of his people, to provide a make the process of the sanctuary, let us not doubt, but trust that God will put it into the hearts of his people, to provide a make the process of the sanctuary and to hundreds of millions in this ideas on religious subjects where simple but correct.

After he had closed, I addressed the congregation. I could not but reprove the whites when I compared them with these Indians, who really seemed to be taught by a good spirit, and to improve according to the little knowledge. Many, from unhallowed trespass.

CONSEQUENCES OF LEAVING ONE FAMILY WITHOUT THE BIBLE. Furnished by a Correspondent in North-Carolina, as received by him from a Bible Distributor.

"While engaged in distributing the Bible to the destitute families in Cumberland County, I visited a widow who was left about ten years ago with a family of ten children; the five eldest were daugh-ters, four of whom were married and had families; the five youngest were sons, who lived with their mother. I found her without a Bible, and on in-quiry ascertained that she had never possessed one. Her children had been taught to read, but not the Sacred Scriptures. Three of the daughters married and are living in this county. I visited them, and found them all destitute. The other, who lives in an adjacent county, I was informed by one of the sters, is also without this precious book. Thus, by following the example of their parents, who had neglected to teach them the value of God's

word, they were bringing up the generation after them without the knowledge of eternal life! Without the Bible Society would this family have ever possessed the Bible?
"A few miles from Fayetteville I visited a fami-

ly, and as I approached the house, viewing the well cultivated fields by which it was surrounded, I was led to hope that I should there obtain a handsome donation for the Society. On entering the house with a Bible in my hand, which was always my passport, I found the gentleman not at home. I therefore made known to his lady my object, and that of the Bible Society. When, as nearly as I can recollect, the following conversation occurred. I presume, madam, that you are supplied with the Bible; how much will you give to aid in supplying those around you with this precious book? We are destitute ourselves? was the reply. Is it possible that you have lived to this age without the Bible in your house? Yes, sir, and I do not know that it would have done us any good, for we Mr. Editor.—A few days since, I met with a recent work on the "Fruits of the Spirit," by the excellent and jumly admired Thorswros, which I have read with much pleasure, and I hope some spiritual benefit. Believing that it is calculated to impart equal pleasure and hencifit to others, I send you an extract from this little volume, hoping leftly and the send you are stracted from this little volume, hoping vill of God to man; here he points out your duty to him, and you will find it your greatest happiness to comply with all his requisitions. You say you cannot read, and have neglected to educate your children; still there are those, I presume, who visit your house, who will take a pleasure in reading this best of books to you. You can have it for fifty-five cents, exactly what it cost in New-York.' The lieve not; we are not able to buy.' Ten alone made to a way of block much cost only fifty-five cents?' 'No.' Her Husband here came in, and after a little conversation took the Bible, and said he would pay for it at some fu-ture time. I bade them good morning, and left

the house with very different feelings from those with which I entered. "In two other instances I found families in equaly good circumstances, where their children had arrived to a mature age without a Bible in their house. In the upper part of the county I visited twenty-seven lamiles, and *twenty-one* out of the twenty-seven were without a Bible. The county is divided into twelve captains' districts, in two of

From the Journal of Humanity. REFORMED INDIANS.

Extract of a letter, daied Danville, Vermillion Co.

347 followers.

I had heard of them before, and of the great reformation which he had been the means of effecting among the Kick-poos and Powtowatamies. I have since made many more apoes and Powtowatamies. I have since made many more inequiries of various persons from different places respecting them. Concerning the reform of their prophet from a very intemperate, vicious person, to a solver, honest christianlike man. I have not time to tell you the particulars. He has reclaimed his followers from their most heathenish practices. They abstain entirely from the use of all intoxicating liquors. It is said that they cannot be hired to taske of it. They no longer lie, or swear, or steal, and practices. They abstant entirely from the use of all infox-icating liquors. It is said that they cannot be hired to taste of it. They no longer lie, or swear, or steal, and are every strict in the observance of the Sabbath. So far are they from the spirit of revenge, that they offer no re-sistance to those who aluse them. They evince an ardent desire to learn, and to understand the Bible. Most of them know the English alphabet, but none of them can read. Whenever they can get any one to teach them, they gladly attend: but they have never had more than a few hours' instruction from any body. Their situation has not been much known abroad, or I trust some of their wants would have been suradied.

been much known abroad, or I trust some or men wams would have been supplied.

On Sabbath morning, I again repaired to the camp, and again the Indians flocked around and kept me a long time at the ecremony of shaking hands. I then invited the prophet to attend our Sabbath school. He did so, and took with him a number of Indian youth whom we instructed.

Whilet there, they behaved with the greatest propriety and

Whilst there, they behaved with the greatest propriety and order. At an early hour, a large congregation, composed of different denominations, assembled together. We had no house large enough to hold half of them. At half past ten we all repaired to the Indian encampment lying in a heautiful grove on the Big Vermillion river. A waggon was drawn up in which the prophet, the interpreter, and myself stood to address the people.

The Indians were seated on the ground in an oblong circle; around them stood several hundred white people. Very soon many of them were bathed in tears; some wept aloud, and most of them were in a state of deep feeling. When the prophet had done, he ordered the interpreter to tell us that it was not because he had been threatening them, or scolding at them, that they were son must repeat of what told them that they were sinners and must repent of what they had done or thought wrong: and that they must do it now, for they might not have another time. He then adwill thank our fellow citizens—our government, and other nations, not to disturb us in our holy and joyful hours set apart for God, by the rattling of mail coaches and the hissing of steamboats; but,

were simple but correct.

After he had closed, I addressed the congregation. I After he had closed, I addressed the congregation. I could not but reprove the whites when I compared them with these Indians, who really seemed to be taught by a good spirit, and to improve according to the little knowledge they had. I fear that these poor people who feed upon the crumbs, will rise in judgment and condemn many of this generation, who contemptuously neglect the abundance which is offered them.

E. KINGSDERY.

PORTRAIT OF GILBERT TENNENT. PORTRAIT OF GILBERT TENNENT.

[It may gratify many, to read the brief account of a preacher, who laboured with much success in New-England nearly a century since, in the great Revival in Boston about 1749. The sermon, from which our extract is made, was preached by Dr. Firkley, Sept. 2, 1764, at Philadelphia, on occasion of Mr. Tennent's death. Dr. Finley was at that time President of the College of New-Jersey.]

As a preacher, few equalled him in his vigorous days. His reasoning powers were strong; his thoughts nervous, and often sublime; his style flowery and diffusive; his manner of address warm

flowery and diffusive; his manner of address warm and pathetic, such as must convince his audience that he was in earnest; and his voice clear and commanding: and, in a word, all things conspired to make him a judicious, zealous, popular, and pungent preacher. With admirable dexterity, he detected the bold presumer, discovered the vanity of his confidence, and exposed the formal

hypocrite to his own view.*

Did he set himself to alarm the secure sinner? Hell from beneath was laid open before him, and destruction had no covering; while the heavens above gathered blackness, and a tempest of wrath seemed ready to be hurled on the guilty head .-Many a sinner has trembled, the visage of his countenance changed, and his knees have smitten countenance changed, and his knees have smitten one against another; while this man of God rea-soned of righteoneness, temperance, and the judgment to come. To this purpose the Rev. learned, and pious Mr. Prince speaks of him, in his Christian History, page 355. "He seemed to have such a lively view of the divine majesty; the spirituality, purity, extensiveness, and strict-ness of his law, with his glorious holiness, and Is ness of his law, with his glorious holiness, and displeasure at sin; his justice, truth, and power in punishing the dammed; that the very terrors of God seemed to arise in his mind afresh, when he displayed and brandished them in the eyes of unreconciled sinners."

Unreconciled sinners."

Did he comfort the mourners in Zion, and encourage the timorous and self-diffident? The atoming blood of a Redeemer, that only sovereign balsam, was applied to their recent or festering wounds. Heaven smiled, the clouds were dispell-

wounds. Heaven smiled, the clouds were dispelled, the sky became serene, the Almighty God was shown to be their refuge, and underneath were the everlasting arms. Then his exhibarating words dropped upon them like the dew.

As his preaching was rightly calculated, so God blessed it abundantly, and made him the instrument of turning many to righteousness. The seals of his ministry, in New-Brunswick, and parts adjacent, where he first exercised it, were early notine tools. Many have I known, in those and in other parts, where he only preached occasionally, whose piety was unquestioned, who owned him for their spiritual father: and many I have heard of in different places.

In his journey through New-England, A. D. 1740-1, multitudes were given him for his joy and crown. This was testified by many eminent ministers of Christ in Boston, and other parts, who, far from envying, rejoiced in the

parts, who, far from envying, rejoiced in the grace given him; and, unmoved by selfish principles, honoured him the more. Particularly the aforementioned excellent Mr. Prince, in his Christian History, page 300, after showing the nature which there are Bible Societies, which supplied their destitute; in the remaining ten, including the towns of Fayetteville, I found five hundred and ten families without a full copy of the Bible.

Monthly Extracts, Am. Bible Society. ers for direction under them." Much more to the same purpose may be seen in the aforesaid History. So highly did it please God to honour this his faithful servant, not only in blessing him,

but making him a public blessing.

As he lived to the Lord, his death was his unspeakable gain; and his being conscious of it, made him ardently wish for the pleasing hour, when he would enter into the joy of his Lord. So the hireling earnestly desires the shade, the retreat from his wearisome labour. He had an habitual, unshaken assurance of his interest in redeeming love, for the space of more than forty years: but above eight days before his death, he got a more clear and feeling sense of it than ordinary. And though he lamented that he had done so little for God, and that his life had been comparatively so unprofitable, yet he triumphed in the grace of Jesus Christ, who had pardoned all his sins; and said his assurance of salvation was built upon the Scriptures, and was more firm than the sun and moon. Surely, brethren, Jesus Christ gave you of this congregation, a vastly precious gift, the fruit of his morns and intercession, when he sent you a pastor after his own heart, to whom he vouchsafed his gracious presence, that he might feed you with knowledge and understanding. His having been such, should excite you the more closely and seriously to examine how his ministry has been improved. Are there yet some in the gall of bitterness, in darkness and security, after all his clear, searching, alarming and animating sermons? Hear the awful judgment of Christ himself upon such a case as this, in Matt. xi. 23. And thou Caperna-um, which art exalted to beaven, shall be brought down to hell: for the better adapted the ministry was, the guilt of neglecting it is the more aggravated.

The Rev. Mr. Prince of Boston, a Minister eminent both for deep learning and exemplary piety, in his Christian History, page 331, says of Mr. Tennent, "In private converse with him, I found him to be a man of considerable parts and learning; free, gentle, and condescending; and from his own various experience, reading the most eminent writers on experimental divinity, as well as the Scriptures, and conversing with many who had been awakened by his ministry in New-Jersey, he seemed to have as deep an acquaintance with the experimental part of religion, as any I have conversed with, and his preaching was as searching and rousing as ever I heard." And in page 350, he says, "His (Mr. Tennent's) laying open their many vain and secret shifts and refuges, counterfeit resemblances of grace, delusive and damning hopes, their utter impotence and impending danger of destruction; whereby they found all their hopes and refuges of lies to fail them, and themselves exposed to eternal ruin, unable to help themselves, and in a lost condition;—this searching preaching was the suitable and principal means of their conviction." * The Rev. Mr. Prince of Boston, a Minister eminent

which dwells civilized, Christianized man; and you mark the very spots, and those only, on which shines the light of the Bible. All others are even now, amidst all the searning and improvements of the nineteenth century, but darkness, and the shadow of death. Not an infirm a hospital, nor a public benevolent institution is to be without the influence of the Bible, throughout the

INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH SEAS,-EIMEO.

Extracts of a letter from Rev. J. M. Orsmond, dated Griffin Town, Jan. 13th, 1830, addressed to the Di-rectors of the London Missionary Society.

rectors of the London Missionary Society.

During the past year, nearly 20 from among the vilest of the vile have come forth and have joined our church. Not one has been suspended or excommunicated. We have not as yet had one tainted with false doctrine among us; and those who have been sent here from Bunnuia and Papeste, by the hand of what I consider persecution, because of their erroneous doctrine, have, without exception, been reclaimed, and are re-united with us as members. A little friendly dispassionate reasoning does more than fifty public pudgments. I like to meet such poor deluded creatures on their own ground, if possible, and so carry the palm of victory in the hand of conviction. On the whole, I feel encouraged from a review of the past.

victory in the hand of conviction. On the whole, I tect en-couraged from a review of the past.

Rum has been brought to our people's doors in casks, but they would not buy it. As far as I can discover, only two of our church-members purchased it at all. One had four bottles, which he sold the next day for cloth; the oth-

four bottles, which he sold the next day for cloth; the other had ten, which he bartered away for property.

Maoue's Death.—The Gospel of Jesus, indeed, is no fiction.—It drives ignorance from the mind, and enlightens our passage to the tomb; points to a glorious immortality, and shows to whom it is ensured. Maoae, who has lately quitted this world of sorrow, was one of those whose office it was to rally dispirited warriors. Whole nights he used to walk from house to house, to stimulate the halfing, and give assurance from what some god had told him, of success in an approaching war. From the day of his embracing the Gospel till the day of his death, be maintained a profession, which even the tongue of cavy could not impeach. He was an ornament to the lattle sphere in which he acted.—From the hands of our respected brother Henry he received the ordinance of haptism; but he has been a member with us ever since I came to Griffin Town; and, from his intimate acquaintance with his language and coun-The control of the co

or or communication of controles is estimated at 20,000, or not far from one-teach of the entire population.

The churches and ministers are enjoying peace and mutual confidence. Feeble congregations, it is believed, are gaining courage and strength; and new cluurches are formed from year to year, to meet, though perhaps in-dequately, the wants of new villages. Sabbath Schools and Bible classes exist in nearly every congregation, and are regarded by pastors and clurches with a steadily increasing interest. The various enterprises of Christian hencyolence, for the distribution of Bibles and Tracts, for the unprovement of public morals and popular education, for increasing the number of able and faithful ministers, and for sending the Gospel to the destitute at home and abroad, are patronized by the churches with a zeal and liberality, disproportioned indeed to the necessities of our land, and of a world that lieth in wickedness, yet cheering to the hopes of those who peay for the prespective and progress of the kingdom of our Levi. pray for the prosperity and progress of the kingdom of on Lord. More than \$15,000 was contributed in the yea 1830, to the American Board of Fore gu Missions, and pro-Isab, to the discountry and the great societies which are laboring more directly for the salvation of our own country and this independently of all that was given for the endow and this independently of all that was given for the endow-ment of colleges and theological institutions in our own State, and in the great west. And though the conflict be-tween sin and holiness still divides the community—and though many evils, such as infidelity and universalism, poisoning the minds of the thoughtless, and searing the con-sciences of the profligate; and the spirit of sectorianism, dividing the professed followers of Christ, and creating sep-arate interests among those who ought to be hearty co-werkers with each other and with God—hinder the progress of the Gospel, we have abundant reason to rejoice in the outward and spiritual prosperity of the churches in our connection.

*A temperance society exists in every county with a branch in each parish; frequent county meetings are held, circulating through all the towns of the county, in which each branch association is represented by delegates who tome to report what has been the progress of the cause in their several parishes, and go home with new zeal and intelligence to promote the work of reformation. This organization is found highly efficient.

Shaucanguak, Ulster Co. N. Y.—A gentleman in this place in a letter to the editors of the New-York Observer, dated June 14th, says:

"The Reformed Durch church congregation in this place, under the care of the Rev. H. Manderille has been visited with a precious effission of the Spirit of God, during the past winter. Deemly-four were added to the cluuch at our last communion in May, and many more are impuiring and some hoping. Christians are strengthened in view of the prospects before us."

Portage County, Ohio.—The conference of the churches before us." • A temperature society exists in the county meetings are held, circulating through all the towns of the county, in which each branch association is represented by delegates who come to report what has been the progress of the cause in the county of the cause in the county of the cause in the cause of the cause of the cause in the cause of t

fested within the past five months.—The same reviving influences of the Holy Spirit which have visited so many portions of the Preshyterian Church, have been pented upon the Congregational Churches of Connecticut. And as often as those churches have been blessed with revivals of religion, yet such revivals—in respect to the number of subjects, the rapidity of the work of conversion, the harmony of the churches and pastors, the absence of all to which the fastidious might plausibly object, and the overawing manifestations of the power of God—have rarely, if ever been witnessed before. Not fewer than fifty congregations within the knowledge of the delegates from the General Association to this body have experienced, in a greater or less degree, the special visitation of the Spirit of God, since the commencement of the present year; and every week brings us the tidings that another and another of the churches is rejoicing in the same mercy of the Saviour. The cities of Hartford and New Haven, have been particularly biessed. In Yale College about one hundred and twenty of the students have given evidence of having passed from death to life. The prospecity of this venerable institution in all its departments, cheers its friends and is anspicious to the interests of the church of God. The Theological Seminary numbers about fifty students. Of the undergraduate students about one hundred and ten were professedly pions before the commencement of the present revival.

We ask in behalf of the General Association and all the churches in connection, a continual interest in the Christian sympathies of the churches represented in this General fested within the past five months .- The same reviving in-

who cast out the heathen, and planted that vine which still covers our hills with its shadow, while it has sent forth its

Derry, N. H.—We are informed that a similar meeting in Derry has been held, and crowned with abundar-success. Not far from 100 appeared as serious inquirers after the Saviour, and many have since entertained a hope.

Mt. Vernon, N. H .- At a three days' meeting in Mt. Mr. Vernon, A. D.—At a title were found seriously impressed, and expressed a desire for an interest in the prayers of the church.

16.

crs of the church.

Connecticut.—Io Bridgeport, Huntington, Waterbury, Harwinton, Southington, Jewett-City, Griswold, Lisbon, Marlburo, Teast Hampton, and Millington, the work is great and powerful, bringing in a number of the most influential characters, subduing opposition, and converting to the faith of the Gospel, Universalists and Infidels. In all these places we believe the revival has been commenced or greatly promoted by protracted meetings.

[Rel. Intel.]

ces we believe the revival has been commenced or greatly promoted by protracted meeting. [Rel. latel.]

Litelifield, Ct.—A correspondent in Litelifield, under date, June 13th, says: "The revival here, goes on with power; 100 or more, give evidence of a change of heart, and numbers are auxious to know what they shall do to be soved.—It is truly a blessed time; so great a revival, for the time since it commenced, never has been witnessed by this Church. All ages feel the influences of the Spirit, and considered of the stay of the

Bridgeport, Ct.—We learn that a powerful revival has recently commenced in this place, in which all the different denominations share. Conversions are numerous.

Shawanguak, Ulster Co. N. V.-A gentleman in the editors of the New-York Ob-

Ainsville, N. Y.-Rising 30 have been received on pro-ation, in the Methodist Society, who are professed sub-cts of the revival.

Sand Lake, eight miles from Albia .- Our correspon dent says, a protracted meeting was held here a short time since, during ten days. God came down in power. About fifty or sixty are now hoping; some of them lately the most hardened of sinners. Western Recorder.

Franklin, Delaware County. A letter under date of Frankin, Decadare county.—A retter unare date of the 4th inst. mentions that on the previous Sabbath, forty-three were added to the church by profession, and two by letter. The 2d Society, and the Baptists, bave had some accessions. Many others are hoping, and the work is still in progress.

rogress.

Sidney.—The same correspondent says, a powerful work has commenced in the town of Sidney.

Binghamton, N. Y .- We learn that 36 were added to the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Peter Lockwood, on Sabbath Jose 5th, all on examination.

Delaware Co. N. Y-Frequent mention has been Delaware Co. N. Y —Frequent mention has been made of revivals in this county. A letter to a clergyman in Unica, under date of Delai, June 6, says, that the Lord is working wonders of grace through that town and others of the vicinity. The whole county seems to be shaking under the mighty power of God. The writer had recently attended a protracted meeting at Meredith, which was greatly blessed. "Eighty or ninety are now hoping." The week previous to the date of the letter, he had attended a four days" meeting at Harnersfield, "the result of classification of the letter of the letter of the letter.

Bucking ham, I a.—We learn that the work of the Lord continues in this county. Its progress, though gradual, furnishes ground of loope that a joyful harvest is soon to be gathered there into the Lord's garners. Eight persons have recently been added to the Rev. J. S. Armistead's church at the court house, and eight or nine to the church at New Canton.

Southern Rel. Tel.

Southern Rel. Tel.

Charles-street Baptized in the same place, and also at the Charles-street Meeting-house on the next Sabbath.

Elyrian, Lorain County, Ohio.-The Rev. J. J. Elyrian, Lorain County, Ohio.—The Rev. J. J.
Slaphord, pastor of the church in this place, in a letter to the editor of the Ohiosever and Telegraph, says: Manday, the content of the Chisesver and Telegraph, says: Manday, the content of the Chisesver and Telegraph, says: Manday, the content of exercises was as on Saturday. More were in the anxious room, and more (perhaps 50) were present, and more expressed hope. Such was the state of feeling at the close of this founth days' exercises, that the question was again tried, shall we continue the feast another day! A large majority decided in the affirmative. Accordingly the exercises were continued till Tuesday night, and with increasing interest. Some 60 or 70 were in the auxious round in the morning, among whom were numbers beginning to hope. At the close of the afternoon service, those who felt that they had found Christ precisus to their sonds, and desired to invite others to come to him, were requested to rise and sing a hymn of entreaty. Forty or more arose, various in their eiges and vibrancets. How many of them are Christians, is known only to the Scarcher of hearts. Many of them were from adjucent towns. Wednesday morning about as many were in the auxious room as on Tuesday morning. These joined the brediren in the prayer room, where we took a melting leave of the old and young disciples of our blessed Jesus.

Leading non of advanced age, and others from neighboring towas, who came to us in their sins, departed hoping in Jesus for the great salvation. In one place, professional men, merchants, mechanics, and others of influence, of whom we were constrained a few days since to any with weeping, "they are the enemies of God," now say, "we will serve the Lead." Every age from childhood to three-score and ten, and every character from the most moral, to the stench infield, are among those who hope. It is interesting to notice that many of the hopeful subjects of this work are heads of families in the prime of life, and leading the business of our flourishing v

Portage County, Ohio. The conference of the churches beld in Freedom, Portage County, last week, is said to

love been mocommonly interesting. Out of the thirteen charches represented, ten were reported as enjoying, to a greater or less extent, the influences of the Spirit. In Freedom there was no special attention to religion when the conference commenced; but before its close, there were no less than thirty anxious.

In Windham a meeting was held the day after the conference closed, and about thirty in that place were found to be anxious. A letter from Rev. Mr. Keyes, of Tallmadge, was read at the conference, stating that upon visiting his people from house to house, he had found as many as thirty inquiring what they must do to be saved. In Mantua, and Rareman there have been some hopeful conversions. In Randolph the revival continues. It is said that the attention in most of the places above mentioned, is evidently the result of the four days' meeting in Nelson.

Observer & Telegraph.

In the Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio.—We gather the

In the Presbytery of Columbus, Ohio.—We gather the following facts from the narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbytery, communicated to the General Assembly at their recent session:—
In many congregations unusual attention has been given to the preaching of the word, and several clurches have privated and are now enjoying a session of second price-bing.

In many congregations unusual attention has been given to the preaching of the word, and several churches have enjoyed, and are now enjoying a season of special refreshing from the presence of the Lord. In Circleville, the church has been blessed with a revival which has been in progress for several months. Fifty persons have already been added by examination. Among these are a large number of the most influential persons in the town. A number give hopeful evidence of piety who have not yet been received into the church; and a few remain serious who dare not think that their hearts have been changed.

The church at Columbus also has been watered by the dews of Divine grace. Fifty or sixty have already been added, and a much larger number are scriously inquiring "What must we do?"

A refreshing shower has also fallen upon the church and congregation of Union. The fruits of this revival are between thirty and farty hopeful converts.

In Trune congregation, there has been considerable seriousness which has resulted in thirteen conversions. This revival had its origin in the Biblic class, and as yet has been chiefly confined to it.

Charles-street Meeting-house on the next Sabbath,

REVIVALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A gentleman who has recently visited the western part of this State has favored us with the following statements,

in many places converts are multiplying almost like the drops ten. of the morning. The following particulars are supposed to give correct information concerning the present state of things in the towns named:

Blandford. - As many as 30 persons have recently given vidence of conversion, and many more are anxions.

Westfield .- The attention to religion is of some months inding; 30 now stand propounded to the church, and others are still anxious.

In two or more of the parishes in West-Springfield, the state of things is deeply interesting, 10 or 12 persons have been hopefully converted in the 2d parish and Clarktians throughout the town are looking and expecting great The first Parish in Springfield is in a very interesting

The art Parsa in equity are throughd, and the great question concerning salvation for the soul, appears to by Chickopee parish, Springfield .- A pleasing revival is in rogress, and as many as 50 are already hoping that they

ve passed from death unto life. South Wilbraham .- Nearly 40 are supposed to be deep-

anxious, 8 or 10 having recently obtained hope.

have been uncommonly interesting. Out of the thirteen is now refreshing the vineyard of the Lord. About 50 hope.

is powerful, beyond any thing which has been witnessed there for many years. In Belchertown, and the old parish in Ware, the attention to religion is very recent. It com-menced in both places in connexion with a meeting of several days continuance. About 100 anxious souls are to be found in each place. In Ware Village the state of religion has been interesting for some montle. It is now deeply so, and about 30 hopeful conversions are numbered.

The towns in Worcester County hardering on those whice have been named, are also in a revived state. In West Brookfield it is hoped that at least 30 have recently passed from death unto life, while many more are still anxious. In South Brookfield, many are also inquiring what they must do to be saved. The same remarks will apply to

The cause of Sabbath Schools and of Temperance is on the abrance among us. The Society for Mutual Assistance has been greatly blessed in its operations. Through its timely aid, some of our weak and oppressed chareless have been greatly strengthened and encouraged, and the efforts of the enemy to crush them, have been defeated. So strong have some of these chareless already become, that instead of requiring our aid, they are now able and ready to impart assistance to others. The influence of this society has been most happy in uniting and building up our churches in the most holy faith.

The exercises of the Conference were closed with the administration of the Lord's Supper, and as we were about to separate, a scene of thrilling interest was presented.

this State has favored us with the following statements.

The attention to religion in the western part of this State continues to gladden the hearts of the people of God, while in many places converts are multiplying almost V. d. of the Lord in a perpetual covenant, not to be forget.

From the New York Espirit Register BERKSHIRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Berkshire Co. Association held its last an nual session with the church in Lebanon Springs. The whole session was distinguished by harmony of feeling, and exhibited an increased attention to the charities of the day. Several of the churches during the past year have been visited from an high, and have had considerable additions to their numbers. Our Association was followed with a four days meeting, which, under the blessing of God, has been productive of some striking results. Many are now indulging loopes in the blessed Jesus, who but a few weeks ago, were quite indifferent towards the subject of nual session with the church in Lebanon Springs. were quite indifferent towards the subject of religion, if not openly devising evil against God. The Spirit of the Lord is evidently at work in this wicked place, and causing these tall colurs of Lebanon to bow before the Lord. I was called to witness a scene last Sabbath evening, which I cannot attempt to describe, for it baffles all power of description. There were several in one room under deep conviction for sin at the same Monson, has frequently been favored with revivals of re-ligion, and is not forgotton in the shower of mercy which

struck down to the ing for mercy, so as neighbourhood. In miseries of the lost s ones who were wit forced to exclaim, w This is the finger of Lought to mention there has been quite and a number of However, previous to now, the Spirit has v

[We are indebted to the

FRIENDS' It will be recollected this respectable denom this city in considerable Meeting-House which a ecreasing in our city by meet as usual, till th standing in a populous pable, was taken down, on which we learn the sary that a house for pr was accordingly purch part of our city called !

The building is of bri having a plain and neat and the seats above and ence of nearly 500. In

venient and spacious ves the Society of Friends, zens attending. The co-elderly Friend, a gentler ble appearance, who is, name is BATES. He be ting in the assembly, a his mind, in which the leges of all true Christi temporary with him, oh them from the powers into the kingdom of I the gospel, he argued t the depravity and concepted. He said it point moral change, to be effec ted with much good ser character and offices of ish ceremonial law. In terms signify the Anoi which the kings and pri holy anointing oil, and conferred. As respect the Holy Spirit, " the He spoke with much Christ, that he was tru himself, and took upo might be a merciful God, to make reconc The speaker alluded to the world, and that in: municable names and a Allusion was had to the Clarist in dying the just thority of Christ in the nature of this kingdom itual and boly characte

> thoughtless and the go this subject, the di every soul, as destined and disregarded their of the Judge will be, vielded their souls in unced, "Come, ve for you from the foun sence was made to the of the Holy Ghost in agency all are depen Solemn warnings were ings of the Holy S wickedness till they As might be expec liberty to assent; such nances, &c. There w. candor, and spirmuli which was honorable t There was no singing prayer. In a part of a custom of the Priene their public assemblies commune with their . tions and influences of without editying the lad

dom of sin, and bring with Christ and comm for duty here and glot obligation was spoker

EPISCOPAL THEOLO The Convention of in Massichusetts helden this city. June 15 in this city, Jane To present, 22 Clergy, a long discussion, it was of Theodogy, to be et pal Theodogical School Soliton of six clergyn ex-officio President, a of the Bishops in New the several New-Englat Cambridge, The:
Rev. Dr. J. Marss, R. ter, Rev. T. Edson, R. Esq. George Brinley, erman, Esq. Joseph Liberal contributions made; by St. Paul's C. Church, Boston, \$4.25. Church, Boston, \$13

The Auxiliary Fe County, Mc, held the Kent's meeting house The meeting was ope the report made by th the report made by towns, three hunder by the Treasurer; a from three other town Society without passisty, making 465 do towns in the county the last year to man perfor their present. But probably three is best towns. If the years town in proposition, who, though resumble to suppose will receive characters character. The following

by appropriate addre

of the Lord. About 50 hope ned, principally among the bre are still inquiring, be of a great work. About le aged people, have be e fourth of whom give -These towns are all in

favored. n Granby, Belchertown,

nty, revivals of religion ley and Granby, the work ch has been witnessed rtown, and the old parish is very recent. It com n with a meeting of seveanxious souls are to be Village the state of relimonths. It is now deepons are numbered

bordering on those which revived state. In West a 30 have recently pasy more are still anxions also inquiring what they remarks will apply to

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the Boston Recorder

prayers of his people, convert the abun-leuce in the follow-

e been wonderfully passage, the mate vation, and eventunothing more of the knowe. In a long isure, and it seems e in reading and re-with that of one or rew, and an anxiety
. The first person glishman, of correct had imbibed infidel o had imbibed infidel let entitled, "A Call me in his way. He although the pamphlet to excite an influence so were calculated to and to awaken in his o come. Others soon adduring the remained bound passage, a he whole crew. Proferent spirits way of ardent spirits was assembled in the ng, singing and prayer. cts on the part of the e mate and at least in the spirit of their the apparent serious apprary, but even for ay perhaps be well to ption was proposed Thirty Dollars was Friend Society in their

r the Boston Recorder. Conference of Church. at Rev. Mr. Fisk's n exhertations to duty, interest. The Lord id it is believed that not soon be effaced.

igion it appears that caming ground in all meetings, of three and which in every instance, with divine power. The these seasons of religious to the seats of anxious we already been brought in all the above mentionall the above mentioncith increasing interest,
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e were closed with the , and as we were about interest was presented, while all seemed ready Come let us join ourevenant, not to be forgot.

laptist Register

ASSOCIATION.

ion held its last anh in Lehanon Springs. guished by harmony increased attention to leveral of the churchbeen visited from on derable additions to ciation was followed ig, which, under the n productive of some now indulging hopes but a few weeks ago, wards the subject of devising evil against and is evidently at work tusing these tall cedars be Lord. I was callbbath evening, which ribe, for it baffles all iere were several in one on for sin at the same the son of one of our rly mention. He was

struck down to the ground, and was for two struck down to the ground, and was for two or three hours in the deepest agony of soul, cry-ing for mercy, so as to be heard all over the neighbourhood. I never had such a view of the miseries of the lost soul before. Many careless ones who were witnesses to that scene, were forced to exclaim, with the Egyptian magicians, "This is the finger of God!" Prayer was offered for him, and he has now found peace in believing.

Lought to mention here, that since last March, there has been quite a quickening in this place and a number of conversions. lowever, previous to our Association, the excitement, to a great extent, seemed to die away; but, now, the Spirit has visited us again.

[We are indebted to the Editor of the Watchman for the

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE. It will be recollected by some of our aged citizens, that this respectable denomination of Christians formerly met in this city in considerable numbers on the Lord's day, in the Meeting-House which a few years since stood in Congress street, once called Quaker Lane. The Friends, however, decreasing in our city by deaths and removals, they omitted to meet as usual, till their house, falling into decay and ading in a populous part of our city in which land is valnable, was taken down, and the land sold. The conditions on which we learn the estate was held, rendered it neces my that a house for public worship should be built. Land was accordingly purchased for this purpose, in a retired part of our city called Milton Place, leading from Federal

treet, where a new house for worship is erected.

The building is of brick, the front of hammered granite, having a plain and neat appearance. It has three galleries, and the seats above and below will accommodate an audience of nearly 500. In the basement story, there is a con sient and spacious vestry for occasional meetings.

On Thursday afternoon last, this house was opened by the Society of Friends, a considerable number of our citi zons attending. The congregation were addressed by an elderly Friend, a gentleman of a commanding and respectable appearance, who is, we learn, from Ohio, and that his name is BATES. He began by observing, that while sitting in the assembly, a passage of Scripture had occupied his mind, in which the apostle Paul, in stating the privileges of all true Christians as well as of the believers con temporary with him, observed that God had "delivered tion from the powers of darkness, and translated them into the hingdom of his dear Son." From this word of the gospel, he argued the guilt and ruin of our race, and depravity and condemnation in which we are all in valued. He said it pointed out the necessity of a radica moral change, to be effected by the Holy Ghost. He dila red with much good sense and scriptural argument on the character and offices of Jesus Christ, especially considering im as pointed out in prophecy, and alluded to in the Jew ish ceremonial law. In the Hebrew language he is called the Messiah, and in the Greek the Christ. Both these rms signify the Anointed, and allude to the manner i ach the kings and priests of Israel were set apart by the anointing oil, and by which authority and office were aferred. As respects Jesus Christ, he was amointed with he Holy Spirit, " the oil of gladness above his fellows."

He spoke with much distinctness of the two natures of Christ, that he was truly God and truly man, who bumbled anself, and took upon him the form of a servant, that " he might be a merciful High Priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the peeple. the world, and that inspiration ascribes to him the incom micable names and attributes of the self existent Jehovah. Allusion was had to the love of God in the gift of his Sor to make atonement for sin,-to the unparalleled grace of Christ in dying the just for the original and to the second ting power of the Holy Ghost, in establishing the kingly an thority of Christ in the soul. It was remarked to be of the first importance, that we should clearly apprehend the ature of this kingdom of God's dear Son. It is of a spirignal and holy character, delivering the soul from the thral lon of sin, and bringing every gracious heart into union with Christ and communion with God; thus preparing each for daty here and glory hereafter. The nature of moral ughtless and the gay sons of pleasure may imagine on subject, the day of judgment will distinctly mark very soul, as destined to the state for which it has preparand disregarded their souls' sulvation, the awful sentence of the Judge will be, "Depart, ye cursed;" but to those who with obedient hearts have submitted to Christ, and yolded their souls in his service, the decision will be an-monced, "Come, ye blessed, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world," Distinct refetence was made to the necessity of the renewing energies of the Holy Ghost in regeneration, on whose sovereign agency ail are dependent, but which none can command.

Solemn warnings were given against slighting the teach-

ings of the Holy Spirit, lest any harden themselves in

wickedness till they arrive to that state of obduracy, in which it will be impossible to renew them to repentance. As might be expected, there were some opinions known to

be common to the Friends, to which we did not feel at liberty to assent; such as the rejection of Christian ordi-

nances, &c. There was, however, a spirit of liberality and

condor, and spirituality pervading the whole discourse, buch was honorable to the speaker, and highly pleasing-

There was no singing on the occasion, nor any audible prayer. In a part of his remarks, the speaker alluded to

a custom of the Friends, who occasionally sit in silence in

their public assemblies for a considerable time, that they may

tions and influences of the Holy Spirit, rather than to speak

without edifying the body. The gentleman at this meeting,

ent in silence for about forty minutes before he commenced

commune with their own hearts, and attend to the sugge

EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE. pal Theological School, with a Board of Trustees, con-wating of six elergymen and six laymen; the Bishop ex-officio President, and a Board of Visitors, consisting of the Bishops in New-England, and the Secretaries in the several New-England States. Its location is to be at Cambridge. The Trustees are—Rev. Dr. A. Eaton, Rev. Dr. J. Morss, Rev. G. W. Doane, Rev. A. Pot-ter, Rev. T. Edsen, Rev. T. W. Coit, Gardiner Greene, Esq. George Brinley, Esq. Dr. J. C. Warren, E. Tuck-erman, Esq. Joseph Foster, Esq. E. A. Newton, Esq. Liberal contributions for charitable purposes were made; by St. Paul's Church, Boston, \$1000; by Trinity Church, Boston, \$1300. ical School, with a Board of Trust

The Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of York County, Me, beld their seventh annual meeting at Rev. Mr. Kent's meeting house, Kennebank Port, on the 15th inst. The meeting was opened and closed with prayer. From the report made by the Secretary, it appeared that from six towns, three hundred and three dollars had been received by the Treasurer; and one hundred and sixty-two dollars, from three other towns, had been forwarded to the Parent Society without passing through the Treasurey of this auxiliary, making 463 collars from time towns, leaving fifteen towns in the county from which nothing has been received the last year to assist the American Board either in supperting their present, or in sending out foure missionaries. But probably there is something forthcoming from most of these towns. If the finits of the sixteen or seventeen resonable to suppose, that the cause of Foreign Missions will-receive cheerful and liberal patronage.

The following resolutions were introduced and sustained by 497 operate addresses.

2. Resolved, that this Auxiliary deeply lament the death

2. Resolved, that this Auxiliary deeply lament the death of Jerenish Evarts, Esq. Late Secretary of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and that his triumphant death afford abundant encouragement to every Caristian to imitate him in his devotedness to the cause of Missions.

3. Resolved, that the Secretary of this Auxiliary be instructed to write to the Prudential Committee of the Am. Board requesting them to send an Agont into this county to visit the several churches in our connection, for the purpose of raising funds towards relieving the Treasury of the Parent Society in its present embarrassed state.

ent Society in its present embarrassed state.

A short extract from a letter lately received from the A short extract from a letter lately received from the Rev, Rufus Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the American Board, will show what is meant by the Treasury of the Parent Society being in an embarrassed state. "At least fifteen accepted missionaries will be ready and anxious to be sent forth next autumn; and that, if the receipts of the Board continue as they have been for many months past, it will be impossible to send them." One question from the same letter: "Shall the churches, which have so long been praying, that Missionaries may be raised up for the heathen world, refuse to send them, when they offer to go."

The Officers of the last year were re-elected. The Treasurer is Mr. Charles W. Williams, Kennebunk.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of the citizens of Boston was held at the Court House in Court Square, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1831, at four o'clock, P. M., called pursuant to a Resolution of the Massachusetts Society for the suppression of Intemperance.

Hon. Chief Justice Shaw was chosen Chairman, and William J. Huera are, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration whether any and what means should be adopted in furtherance of the great work of Reformation in regard to the use of Ardent Spirits, which has for some time past engaged the public attention.

be adopted in furtherance of the great work of Reformation in regard to the use of Ardent Spirits, which has for some time past engaged the public attention,
On motion of Col. Joseph Jenkins,
Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed to consider the legal provisions now existing in this city concerning the sale and use of ardent spirits, and to report whether any and what alterations can be therein made which will tend to prevent the unnecessary use of ardent spirits; and which will also tend to improve and advance the welfare of human society, by preventing such consumption of ardent spirits as all well informed and considerate persons believe to be injurious to the general interest, as well as destructive to the well being of those who daily and habitually indulge in the use of such spirits.

The following gentlemen, upon nomination from the Chair, were chosen to constitute said Committee: Hon. William Sullivan, Col. Joseph Jenkins, Dr. John C. Warren, Charles P. Curtis, Esq. Rev. Ezra Stiles Garnett, Dr. John G. Stevenson, and Mr. Benjamin Searcel. That the same committee be instructed to consider and report on the best mode whereby to obtain

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to consider and report on the best mode whereby to obtain finds by subscription or donation, to enable the Massachusetts Society for the suppression of Intemperance to employ an agent in the city of Boston, for three years, to aid in the suppression of the use of ardent spirits.

On motion of Dr. John C. Warren, Resolved, That the committee be authorized and instructed, to call a meeting of citizens at some convenient time and place, when they shall be prepared to report. Interesting addresses and remarks were made by Col. Joseph Jenkins, William Summons, Esq., Rev. Dr. Lowell, Charles P. Curtis, Esq., Hon. William Sullivan, and Mr. Sheriff Sunner.

r. Sheriff Sunner.
The meeting was then adjourned to be held at such time It. Smelli was then adjourned to be near a The meeting was then adjourned Committee should appoint.

WM. J. HUERARD, See y.

manel by

The meeting was then adjourned to be held at such time and place as the above named Committee chould appoint.

Mr. Jenkins, in supporting the Resolution moved by him, observed, that its provisions had reference to the manner of granting licences. He felt deep interest in the subject—he considered that it had much to do with the philosophy of human nature, which we were bound to regard in all our plans and efforts for doing good, in a society of human beings. It had been the policy, may it seemed to have been an inherent principle in our systems of legal administration, that all power to grant special privileges, which in its nature was adapted to affect the popular interest, should proceed from men who were not dependent on popular favor for the office they held. Mr. J. gave a history of the causes and origin of victualling establishments (which have now universally become grog shops) in Buston. He mentioned that these shops had from the beginning been licensed by the Court of Sessions, until the adoption of the city charter, when the power to recommend was transferred from the Selectmen, and the power to license from the Court of Sessions, to the Board growing evil of accumulating grog shops in the early part of the city administration, the failure of which he considered as having its foundation in the feet, that those who controlled this matter had not nerve to breast the shock, which such a measure would produce.—The evil was suffered to continue and increase. He asked gentlemen to consider the political power which now resided in the 600 tippling shops, with their 6000 dependants and supporters in the city of Roston. He remarked, it was not extravagent to say, that all power was in their lambs, if they were inclined to exert it, and they had sometimes tried its strength—effectaally, too! Were we not shaves, then—and to masters of our own choosing! Some had adopted the strange philosophy that many shops of this kind were in their consequences less permicnous tian a few. That the frequency of them would disgu

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

That to be hated, needs but to be seen."

It was indeed frightful enough—but the conclusion nevertheless was false. The temptations were increased with the number of these misances, and of course the more the worse. Sir, said Mr. J. no young man is raised at once, vice is progressive and inductive. These tippling houses are made the pander officers of a vice more dreadful if possible than intemperance—they are the resorts of seducers—the very antechnibers to "her house which is the way to hell—going down to the chambers of death."

However necessary it was that the law should be modified on this subject, and without its arm we could not begin the work of reform—after all, public sentiment was our only confidence, as to final success. It must be a represent to use ardent spirits, and he rejoiced it was already so in many parts of our country. Conscientious and honorable men must redund the traffic in this article—our efforts must be greatly mereased; a wise and kind Providence would be swept from our land, and this nation of drunkards, as we hard become our land, and this nation of drunkards, as we alled, uncharitably it might be-but with too

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Divine Authority and perpetual obligation of the Lord's day, asserted in seven Sermons-By Rev. D. Wilson.

A timely publication. The public mind needs enlightening and moving on the great points here discussed with so much fullness and power. In the midst of our controversies respecting the great doctrines of the gospel, we have usensibly been drawn away from that vigilant guardia The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church Massachusetts held its annual session at St. Paul's, this city, June 15 and 16. Bialtop Griswold was tesent, 22 Clergy, and 27 Lay Delegates. After a ang discussion, it was determined to establish a School of Theology, to be cutitled, The Massachusetts Episcoship over the soundness of the Sabbath which distinguished assured that no appeal to civil laws nor to hw makers will avail aught for the suppression of Sabbath breaking while the understanding and the conscience of the great mass of community remain uninstructed. It is enough to say in recommendation of this work, that it is written by the author of "Evidences of Christianity," and strongly approved by Prof. L. Woods. The Ch. Mirror says,

We have read enough of this invaluable volume, to make us desirous of a few uninterrupted hours, in which we might sit down in retiroment, and feast the mind and the heart on its precious contents; yea, to wish that all our fellow citizens might participate with us in the benefit and pleasure citizens might participate with us in the centert and pressure to be derived from its pages. We "know not how any candid person can attentively read this work without a full conviction of the strength of all the prominent arguments, and the justness of the conclusion;" nor how any can re-sist its "most serious and moving appeals to the conscience and the heart."

Conversations of the BURNELL FAMILY, illustrating the nature and evils of Lying; designed for Sabbath Schools, by a Teacher. Portsmouth, N. H. J. W. Shepard, 1831.

A valuable little work-well adapted to the class of persons for whose use it is prepared, and even for those of maturer years. "It is founded entirely on Mrs. Opie's Illustrations, and is little else than a simplified epitome of it." The benevolent can hardly render a better service to the cause of truth and general morality, than to throw this little volume into wide circulation.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire have abolished the fed that the fact that the custom of having annually an Election Sermon preached before the State authorities.

NOTICES.

THE Subbath Schools in this city connected with the Boston Sabbath School Union, will celebrate the approaching anniversary of our country's independence, at Park street Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when an address will be made by the Rev. B. B. Wisner, D. D. with other approaching the street characteristics.

be made by the Rev. B. B. Wisner, D. D. with other appropriate exercises. Music by the juvenile choir, under the direction of L. Mason, Esq. The lower floor will be exclusively appropriated for the teachers and children, and the galleries reserved for parents and friends.

The Sabbath Schools, connected with the Second and Village Churches in Dorchester, will be assembled in the Rev. Dr. Codman's Meeting house, on the afternoon of the fourth of July, at 4 o'clock, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sanford.

American Education Society.

American Education Society.

American Education Society.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors, will be held on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of July, 1831, at 40 o'clock, A. M. at the Rooms of the Society, No. 52 Washington street, Boston. An examining committee of the Board will attend at the same place, on Tuesday afternoon, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock, to examine candidates applying for the patronage of the Society.

By order of the Board,

June 29. 2w. E. Cornellus, Sec'y.

Temperance Notice.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Worcester North District Temperance Association, will be holden in Fitchburg, on the second Wednesday in July next, at the Second Parish Meeting House. Delegates will meet at 1 o'clock, P. M. and the public exercises will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. Per order, June 20, 1831. G. B. Parker, Asst. Sec'ry.

Sabbath School and Temperance Meeting.

An Address will be delivered before the Ashburnham Sabbath School Society, by the Rev. Geo. Perkins, on Monday July 4, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Meeting-house

in Ashburnham.

Also, at the same place, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, an Address will be delivered before the Ashburnham Temperance Seciety, by the Hon. Jos. G. Kendall, of Leominster. Per order,

SAMULL WOODS, Sec'y.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Scat of the War.—The latest arrivals bring Dwer-nick's official account of the surrender of his troops to the Austrians. The Cholera Morbus was on the decline. The nest had ordered the levy of 40,000 addi-

Polish government had ordered the levy of 40,000 additional troops.

The States General of the Dutch provinces, and the Belgian Congress were to assemble on the 18th, the former at the Hague and the latter at Brussels. The Dutch troops from the citadel at Antwerp, had taken possession of the fort St. Lament, a commanding position near the city of Antwerp. This movement had produced a strong excitement, and was regarded as a violation of the armistice. It does not appear that Prince Leopold had accepted the Belgian crown. The Belgian depatation had returned to Brussels. A Brussels paper of the 15th says, "the despatches from London leave little hope. Orders have been despatched to the commanders of the several corps of the army immediately to resume the positions nearest to the fronter on the whole line.

army innucleately to resume the positions nearest to the frontier on the whole line.

The Dutch government had a large number of troops assembled near the frontier, rated at about 100,000 men, or according to some accounts not exceeding 60,000 men, well equipped and disciplined.

rder. Chatteaubriand has set out for Geneva. Accounts from Rome say that the mother of Napolean is dangerosly ill, and her death is daily expected.

By a decree of the 20th April by the Papal Government,

ise of their return. strian Observer announces that the revolt of the

The Austrian Observer announces that the revolt of the Abanians had acquired consistence. The insurgents had taken Sophia, and the Grand Vizier was shut up at Mansestin by the troops of the Pacha of Scutari.

Late letters from Constantinople make no mention of the execution of Tahir-Pacha as previously reported.

Accounts from Pera say that the Emperor of Russia has consented to defer for 18 months the payment of the war contributions imposed on the Porte.

From Venezuela and New Granuda.—By the arrival at the cort from Porta Cabello, we learn that the political af-

this port from Porto Cabello, we learn that the political at fairs of Venezuela still remained in an unsettled state General Monagas and his partizans had not as yet submit

Gen. Paoz's head quarters were at Calaboga. paved from that city to Caracas.

Recent intelligence had been received from New Graado, stating that General Caicedo, with an army of 2500
ien, had entered the capital of Bogota, and having disien, had entered the capital of Bogota, and having dis-

men, had entered the capital of bogona, and nearly placed General Undenado and his government, constitutional order and tranquility had once more been restored to that city.—[Baltimore American.

From Buenos Aures.—Buenos Ayres papers to April 30, are been received at New York. A leattle was fought ear Mendoza, on the 25th of March, between Gen. Quipega, and Gen. Castillo, ins which the latter, who had an rmy of 2100 men was defeated with serious loss. Heavy damages .- In Sumatra, among the Batas, if a man

detected in a burglary, the owner of the house, by law by kill and eat him, but if he should eatch any body with wife, he is allowed to eat him alive.

his wife, he is allowed to eat him alice.

Latest from Carthagena.—We have been favored with an extract of a letter by the schr. Waterloo, arrived this morning from Carthagena, which confins the intelligence before reported, of the capture of that city by the insurgent Gen. Luque, and of Bogota by the insurgents Ohandand Lopez. Ex-President Mosquera, who has resided the past few months in this city, is invited to return and resume the administration. The first act of the Liberals, after coming into power, was the expulsion of their political.

some the administration. The first act of the Liberals, after coming into power, was the expossion of their political opponents from the country. N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Twenty-six negroes, convicted as ringleaders in the late insurrection at Martinique, were executed at St. Pierres on the 20th of May—likewise, one at Fort Royal. The markets at St. Pierres, on the 1st inst. were extremely dull for American produce. for American produce.

DOMESTIC.

Troubles at Washington.—Mr. Ingham, late Secretary of the Treasury, finally closed his duties in that office on Monday of last week. A few days previous, a paragraph appeared in the Telegraph, reflecting upon him and other officers of government, together with their families, for their system of "non-intercourse" pursued towards Mrs. batton, wife of the late Secretary of War. Maj. Eaton demanded an explanation; Mr. Ingham refused it; and the challenge followed which was not accepted. Dr. Randolph, acting Secretary of War and brother-in-law of Maj. E., used threats and menaces of personal violence towards Mr. I. On Monday, as Mr. Ingham informs the President, he was waylaid for two hours, in and about the Treasury office, by Maj. Eaton; Dr. Randolph; Col. Campbell. Treasurer: Maj. Smith, Register; and Maj. Lewis, 2d. Auditor: all armed and waiting to attack him on his way to his office. He however armed himself and friends, and went, and returned without molestation. The next morning he left the city, and returned to his family, in Pansylvania. These assailants being all officers of government, except Maj. Eaton, the President demanded an explanation of each of them. They all replied that the charge was was untrue, and there the matter stood at the last date.

The New York Journal of Commerce savs, it is rumoured that the difficulty in disposing of the office of Attorney General "arises from certain conditions imposed by the President, relative to the society which the incumbent's family shall entertain." It had before been published,

that the late removal of the Secretaries was owing to their refusal and that of their families to associate with the wife of a public officer at the seat of government. Attorney General.—The Philadelphia Sentinel says that

Mr. R. B. Teney, of Baltimore, is appointed Attorney General of the United States.

Secretary of the United States.

Secretary of the Treasury.—The duties of the office of Treasurer, are to be discharged until the arrival of Mr. McLane from England, by Mr. Ashbury Dickens, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

The Washizaton Globe, the Government official states that "Major Eston consent to a second to a sec

hat "Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on aturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War office, is appointmed Acting Secretary in the

doubt of its being built than he had of his own existence.

The importance of a speedy extension of a Rail Road from Boston to the Connecticut is increased in consequence of the system of navigation on that river, which is now in successful operation. Boating must, indeed, be suspended in winter, but much business will be done in the other seasons.

Rail Roads.—The Baltimore Rail Road now extends from that city, completed and in use, a greater distance than from Boston to Lowell.

The Mussachusetts Hosticultural Society have determined to establish a Garden of Experiments and a Cemetry, to be united together, after the plan of Pere te Chase, near Paris. For this purpose an act of the Legislature has been obtained, and a company of gentlemen keep.

A document has been published which shows that an effort was making by the Belgian government, to settle its differences with Holland by a direct negatiation, by the appointment of three commissioners on each side, to meet at some foreign city and agree on a scheme of arrangement.

There is but little news from England. The elections were nearly closed. The majority for reform, in the members returned, was computed to be 12%.

Letters from Toulon, dated May 3, state that seven or cight ships of war have left that port for Lisbon. If Don Miguel persist in refusing the satisfaction they demand from him. two vessels, the Algesiras and the Trident together with three other frigatos, will unitedly proceed up the Tagus and obtain it by force of arms.

Accounts from Warsaw say, that the cholera morbus is making considerable ravages in the two armies. The Russ The Monifren observed and number this season 25,277.

The Paris Constitutional says, Metternich proposes a Congress to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, to discuss the following questions—1st, The disammance at of the great powers. 2d, The ultimatum of Belgium. 3d, The Constitution of Poland. 4th, The necessary to bring them to good order.

Chatteaubriand has set out for Geneva. Accounts from

Lyng in Hospital, in this city.

Upwards of one hundred thousand dollars have already been appropriated by the merchants and others of Philadelphia, with a design of building a splendid 'Exchange.'

delpina, with a design of building a sploudid. Exchange.

Northampton Emigrents.—An Illinois paper in speaking of emigration to that State, says, "from a single town if Massachinetts, Northampton upwards of six hundred in dividuals will leave for the west this summer;" this is going the whole figure with a vengeance! now unless our knowledge of arithmetical progression fails us, there are costaty individuals intending to leave Northampton for Illinois; the Colony which originated in this place, numbers individuals from various towns in the three countries.

The Poles.—The young men of Boson have had

The New York Common Council, on Wednesday last The New York Common Council, on Wednesday 1881, passed a resolve authorizing the licensing of booths in the neighbourhood of the Park and other public places on the 4th of July, but prohibiting them from selling spirituous liquors. They made an appropriation of \$1250 for the corporation dinner on the 4th of July, and one of \$200 for

paid for killing dogs in four days, was 453.

Dogs.—Great despatch of dogs has been made in New-York, and \$500 paid by the city in bounties for their heads. A second instance if hydrophobia has appeared there, in a Mrs. Folser; but the physicians considered her convalescent. In this city some alarm has prevailed, and the Mayor and Alderman have published their resolution to execute the laws on that subject; so that these noxious animals will either be shut up by their owners, or destroyed by the City Marshal.

The Rep. I. Wayland beginning the subject of the control of

The Rev. J. Wayland, having accepted his appointment riotessor in Hamilton College, has resigned his tutorip in Brown University, and Mr. George J. Chase has en appointed in his room.

The Sea Serpent .- This monster made his first appearance nce this season at Boothbay on Sunday June 16th. as seen again on Tuesday by two gentlemen at a distar f about sixty feet, and afterwards by teu or twelve citiz of about sixty feet, and afterwards by the of twelve criticals of Boothbay as he passed and repassed several times about 150 feet distant from them. He is described by the Editor of the Wiscasset Journal, who was on the spot, as from 150 to 200 feet in length, of a brown color on the back and a yellow brown on the belly.—He moved with an undulating motion like that of a leech or blood sucker, which gave to his back the appearance of the humps described by those who have previously seen him.

Who have previously teen nim.

Robbery of the Canadian Giant.—The Montreal Courant of the 13th inst. states that the Canadian Giant has been robbed of a sum of money amounting to about \$2500, on board the steam-boat Franklin, on Lake Champlain. The persons suspected of the robbery, followed the Giant from New-York, and is supposed to have succeeded in getting the trunk containing the money ashore at Plattsburgh. This light fingered gentleman made attempts on the locks of several other trunks on board the Franklin. The Benevolent Negro in New-York, who last winter

The Benerous Age with wood gratuitously has been missing some weeks from his residence, and fears are enter-tined that he has suffered violence for the sake of his as he was known to have several thousand dollars savings' and Mechanics' Banks. His name was rge Roberts

The schr. Bashaw, of Boston, has been totally lost on the Island of Crin. The crew reached Sisal in the boat,

Piracy and Murder.-The wreck that was towed into Fracy and Murary.—The wreek that was towed into Sandy Bay on the 11th inst, proves to be the schooner Rapid, Fisher, master, which sailed from this port on the 23th of May, bound to Nassau, N. P. From the condition of the wreck, and the appearance of a thorough search having been made for money, there can be no doubt that Mr. Curtis, the owner, the captain, and perhaps others on board, were murdered by the crew.

Two men, (one a negro, the other a mulatto,) are to be a executed in Boston on the first of July, for piracy.

Heads of Public Acts passed at the last session of the

Heads of Public Acts passed at the last session of the General Court.

As Act in addition to an act entitled "An act to regulate pilotage from the sea into New Bedford and Fairhaven;"—to abolish the process of Outlawry;—in addition to the act incorporating the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society;—in further regulation of the paving of streets;—in further addition to the several acts regulating the paving of streets in Boston;—to annex certain land to the town of Sutton, in the county of Worcester;—to incorporate the West Stockbridge Rail Road Company;—repealing a part, and making further addition to my;—repealing a part, and making further addition to e act to regulate the inspection of Berf and Pork intended be exported from this Commonwealth;—to authorize the Salem Turnpike and Chelsea Bridge Corporation to The U. S. ship Lexington at New York, has received sailing orders. Destination unknown.

Cobumbus, Geo. June 4.—The distressed situation of the Creek Indians, in Alabama, calls loudly for relief.—
Never have we witnessed greater suffering and misery than is daily exhibited in our streets in the persons of these wretched people. They are seen at every dwelling beging for food to sustain for a moment their famishing beging for food to sustain for a moment their famishing beging on unripe berries, and on roots and barks of trees. On the western border of the Creek nation, we learn, they the subsisting on unripe berries, and on roots and barks of trees. On the western border of the Creek nation, we are informed their suffering is more intense.

[These sufferers neglected to cultivate their lands last year, in the espectation of removing to the west. After seed-time, and (we believe) harvest were past, they were informed from the Department of War, that they would not be assisted to remove, unless the whole nation should go. This being out of the question, they were left to begary and starvation.]

A late political price-current states. "that the Cherokees are about to petition Congress to remove the Georgians from the State, as the Cherokees have the oldest grant of the soil. The Georgians obtained their grant from King George, in the 18th century; whereas the Cherokees obtained theirs from King Adam, in the year 1."

Sanor Pedrara, late president of the United States of Mexico, has arrived at Washington.

In the Legislature of Rhode Island, on Thursday, "Lotteries of 32 Classes were granted to John L. Clark and

From King George, in the 18th century; whereas the Cherokees obtained theirs from King Adam, in the year 1."

Sonor Pedrara, late president of the United States of Mexico, has arrived at Washington.

In the Legislature of Rhode Island, on Thursday, "Loteries of 52 Classes were granted to John L. Clark and Yates and McIntyre, they paying therefor ten thousand dollars each." About one half of the tickets in these classes will probably be retailed in this city.—Com. Gaz.

A proposition has been submitted to the Legislature of Rhode Island, now in session, to direct a suit to be brought against the State of Massachusetts, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for a ratification of the boundary line between the two States.

Troy and Vermont Rail Road.—We learn from the Troy Sentinel that on the opening of the books for this rail road, liberal subscriptions were made in the towns situated upon the road, and that in New York an amount was subscribed larger than the capital stock. The same paper remarks "We have not beard from Boston, since the books were beard from Boston, since the books for this rail road, liberal subscriptions were opened in that city. We have no doubt that the Bostonians will be eager to take a share in an enterprise so important to their prosperity, and which will probably be but the commencement of an uninterrapted trail road communication between that city and the Hudson, and thereby with the whole vast west."—[Boston Daily Adv.

When the Worcester Road Bill was lately in its passage through our House of Representatives, Mr. Bond, of Boston with some of the Corporators, said he had no more doubt of its being built than he had of his own existence.

The importance of a speedy extension of a Rail Road from Boston to the Connecticut is increased in couse-form the more doubt of its being built than he had of his own existence.

The importance of a speedy extension of a Rail Road from Boston to the Connecticut is increased in couse-form the more doubt of its being built than he had of his own e

At Newburyport, Capt. Jacob Stone, aged 66.—Miss Lydia, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, aged 20.—At Gardiner, Mc. Rev. Ichabod Plasited, of Rochester, Ms. 35.
In Chelsea, Mr. William Oliver, aged 37.—In Needkam, Widow Lois Brown, aged 106.—In Maschester, Mr. Solomon Driver, 85.
In Easthampton, Mr. Thaddeus Clark, jr. aged about 26.—In South Hadley, Mr. Luther Smith, aged 71.—In Baltimore, after a long illness, Charles Mitchell, Esq. Connsellor at law, a native of Connecticut, and son of the Hon. Judge Mitchell, of B.

Counsellor at law, a native of Connecticut, and son of the Hon. Judge Mitchell, of B.
In Hardord, Ct. Frances Hazen, consort of Rev. Austin Hazen and daughter of Hon. I. P. Dana, of Danville.

At Belfast, Me. William White Esq. counseller at law, lege, aged 4.

In New York Hospital, Wm. Hayman, of Boston, 29; John Ashley, of Massachusetts, 30; James Oxford, do. 21; Stephen White, of New-Hampsbire, 41; George Morrell, of Connecticut, 82.

In London, on the 16th of May, after a few days confinement with a fever, Rev. Sutherland Douglas, late pastor of one of the Episcopal churches in Rochester, N. Y. aged 26. Mr. D. left this country in June last, for Europe, on a voyage for his health.

THE VOLUNTEER. THE first number of this Magazine is in the press, as will be issued in about four weeks. The publisher requesthat subscription papers may be immediately returned No. 39, Washington street, Boston.

June 29.

FRAGMENTS OF VOYAGES AND TRAV. ELS, including Ancedotes of a Naval Life: chiefly for the Use of Young Persons, by Captain Bazil Hall, R. N. F R. S. in two Volumes. June 29. FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 131, containing the Life

of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS, by Henry Glassford Bell-Esq., in two Volumes, with a portrait. Just received and for sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. June 29. THE DUTY OF PRAYING FOR RULERS.
TWO SERMONS, preached in the Chapel of the The TWO SERMONS, preached in the Chapel of the The-ological Seminary, Andover, on the State Fast, April 7, 13d, by Ebenezer Forter, D. D. President of the Theo-logical Seminary at Andover. Second Edition, with an

logical Seminary at Andover. Second Edition, with an Appendix. Just published by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 INFANT SCHOOL MANUEL.—New EDITION.
THE Infant School Manuel, or Teacher's Assistant, containing a view of the system of Infant Schools.—Also, a variety of useful Lessons, for the use of Teachers, by Mis. HowLand—Third Edition. The rapidity with which the first two editions of this work were sold, is evidence of the want of such a work. This edition has been improved and enlarged, and will be found a valuable entry to those who are already engaged in or are desirated. assistant to those who are already engaged in or are desi-rous of qualifying themselves for teaching Infant Schools. It will also be useful to every teacher of young children in

common schools or families.

Just published by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, School Book publishers, Boston.

June 29. WALSH'S ARITHMETIC-NEW EDITION. WALSH'S ARTHMETIC PROSENT CONTROL THE METANTIAL THE PROPERTY OF THE METANTIAL THE COMMERCE OF THE United States in its domestic and foreign relations; with an appendix, containing practical systems of Measuration, Guaging, and a new and improved system of Book Keeping—a new edition, revised and enlarged; by Michael

ping-a. M. actic has passed through several editions, and This Arithmetic has passed through several editions, and is now generally used as the standard Mercantile Arithmetic in New England. It is believed the present edition, corrected, improved and enlarged, will continue to be a convenient manual for merchants and others engaged in trade, and that pupils who are preparing for business, by thoroughly learning it, will acquire a readiness and accuracy in which persons, learned in other respects are frequently deficient. As it is intended to be entirely a practical work, adapted to the concerns of trade and commerce, they conveying a general knowledge of accounts and exchange, the mancross examples and exercises have been chiefly taken from actual occurrences.

taken from actual occurrences.

It may be used in Schools as a sequel to Smith's and other popular treatises on Mental Arishmetic, and in believed to be worthy the notice and examination of those teachers who are not already acquainted with it. Published by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, School Book publishers, Boston.

June 29.

NEW JEWELRY.
WILLIAM M. WESSON, has taken the Store No.

105 Washington Street, and has opened a good assortment of JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS of the latest fushions and will be sold very low.

N. B.—Silver Spoons manufactured to any pattern, and of genuine silver.

May J.

BREWER & BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Drugs, Medicines,
Chemicals, Surgical hadruments and Perfumery,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

* Traders, Physicians and Families supplied on the most favorable terms. epis3m. May 4.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.

A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated in a private family in Dorchester, near Dr. Codman's Meeting House. Inquire at this office.

POETRY.

ELEGY.

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE REV. ROBERT HALL. Though lofty his spirit, though brilliant his name,
The chains of the victor have bound him;
Though matchless his genius, though glorious his fame,
The night of the grave is around him.

Thou mournest, O Zion, and well mayst thou mourn,

A spirit so rare should have fled, and well may thy sorrows bedew the cold urn. Where HALL is entembed with the dead.

The Pastor is taken, bereaved is the fold, Dissevered the holiest ties, The tongue of the eloquent, silent and cold, And quenched are the soul-piercing eyes.

There's a wreath on his bier, there's a light on his grave,
The light of religion and truth,
The wreath is the chaplet that genius did weave,

To garland his temple in youth

We heard him, and fancied a seraph had spoke, Enshrined in a mortal's disguise; We listen, but ah! the enchantment is broke, The scraph has passed to the skies.

Ah, his was the melody, lofty but sweet, Of intellect rich and refined, When learning, taste, genius, and piety meet, In one rare and beautiful mind.

Thy champion, O truth, in the infidel war,
That grasped the foul hydra and bound him,
Despoiled to the wheels of his conquering car,
With plaudits of victory round him,

Retires from the contest, his helmet and shield, The sword by his General given, Are all laid aside; he has passed from the field, To rest in the splendours of heaven.

lis holiest joy, in that blest repose.
Is not that his talents were bright.
But that he devoted them all to His cause
Who crowns him with glory and light.

Who crowns him with glory and light.

O Thou who canst brighten the churches below.
With stars as the scraphim bright.
Or guide them in safety through darkness and wo,
By lamps of the feeblest light;
We still would remember, the brightest and best,
Compared with their Saviour, are dim,
And when he is pleas'd, he their course may arrest.
To centre their glories in Him.

MISCELLANY.

From the Filuration Reporter TEMPERANCE AND PUBLIC PROSPERITY.

TEMPERANCE AND PUBLIC PROSPERITY.
We have been much gratified by the perusal of
pamphlet just circulated in this city by the Massach
setts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, it
disclosures of moral evils existing and absorating in timidst of us are painful; but it holds out some prospix
of a remedy. At the annual meeting of that Sociin Election Week, was an important discussion, while
issued in the appointment of a special committee
thirteen, "to consider and report on the most expedimeasures for raising the necessary funds for a imployian agent of this Society for carrying its designs intoan agent of this Society for carrying its designs into feet." This committee presented the report now fore us to the Society at an adjourned meeting on 3d inst; which was adopted, and ordered to be publi

fore us to the Society at an adjourned meeting on it 3d inst.; which was adopted, and ordered to be published and distributed.

The report gives a brief history of the Society as its operations, and congratulates its friends on the opering of a new era to the social and reasonable work. It has come better to the common sense of the community, that ardent spirits are not necessary to its pleasures of life; that the use of them is the profit parent of waste, of bodily internaty, of intellectual dibasement, of moral depravity. This sentiment is gereral in the Commonwealth. But there is a classifarge cities and populous towns, who are not touched by what is now common sense and pinair reason. It for these that the diligent efforts of this Society are dimanded." But they will deny the right of ethass busy themselves in the work of reformation, however kindly intended. The appeal is made therefore an it ground of the social compact instituted by the Supren Intelligence; which renders each one answerable it that sin and wretchedness of another, which he comhave prevented, but did not. "Is there," therefor any Christian or humane duty so imperative, as the of teaching the unfortunate ignorant what are the eyitable consequences of the habitual use of arde spirits?"

Less say, that the vicilius of hal can be reclaimed; though even of these there is hely But their thoughts are turned rather to prevented. They would inculcate abstinence on those who are danger, assailed by evil example and hourly temptatic The means are 1. Example:—2. That each person and the second content of the They would include a software on those who addinger, assailed by evil example and hourly tempta. The means are 1. Example:—2. That each pe who employs others should regard it as an imperiand Christian duty to callighten them as to the evil sequences of the habitual use of spirits:—3. To approximate the control of the sequences of the habitual use of spirits:—3. To approximate the control of th to the good sense and humanity of our fellow of who sell ardent spirits, and especially to those of who sell ardent spirits, and especially to those of them who set apart a place in their shops for the sole purpose of drinking; and 4th. To disseminate truth among the friendless and the ignorant, and to console and comfort them, and to draw them from the ruin that may come. "This can be done only by personal agency; by skilful and reasonable persuasion. This requires agents and money. The former may be found; can the latter he?"

We copy the remainder of the report in full.

In this great city there are abundant means. if the necessity of using them were known, and the willingness to use them were felt What a small per centage of what is annually expended for no useful purpose would ful-ly supply all that is wanted for this important charity! It is said by some, that they want all their means for necessary purposes, and that these are innocent, pleasant, just and dutiful. Is there any expenditure which one has a right to make, and which he can make with more advantage to himself than for purposes which raise him in his own esteem, and which he can look back upon with heart-felt pleasure? Did any one ever feel the want of hat which he gave in commendable charity? There is a day coming to every son of man, in which he must take leave forever of all that he has gathered. Then, the nothingness of earthly treasure will press upon him; the uses which he has made of it will press still What is it to him, then, whether his heirs shall have a little more or less? Will it be something to him, then, that he need not shrink from the account of his stewardship, if he believes that it will be called for? But if there be minds which are not awake to such considerations, there are few who do not ask themselves the question, "What will be said and thought of me and mine, when I am gathered to the dust?" Is it not true, that giving to promote the great duties which bind us together in social life, is among the most grateful pleasures of life? Is not this a pleasure which is as pure, and as unmixed with the dross of the world, as any which can be known, in our passage through it? Is there any one for which a man can like himself better, when he comes to look back on it, and on all things? It is not only generous gifts from a few, that this object demands, but little gifts from many. It is certainly true, that there is no community, of equal population and wealth, in the Christian world, in which so much is given, as in Boston, for henorable and charitable purposes. There is no com-munity in which the duty of charity is more sincerely felt, and acted upon, as a principle, than in this. But it is believed, that the beneficial effects of charity, on the present subject, has not been brought to notice as it is to be hoped it will be. It cannot be doubted that there may be added to the honorable fame of this city the reputation of being foremost in this cause of humanity.

If we appeal in vain to our own sex, let us address ourselves to that which is never insensible to the calls of kindness, duty and be-Be it forever remembered in honor of this sex, that this is their recorded culogy by a far-travelled American; "I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide-spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and, to add to this virtue, (so worthy of the name of benevolence,) these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel, with a double relich."

You who are wives and mothers, you who dwell with lordly man, and make him find his highest happiness in securing your respect and affection; and you (if there be any) know what it is to want that indescribable support in the cares and anxieties of domeslife, which springs from the tender sympathies of an affectionate husband,-permit us to ask you to look in upon a family where the male head of it breaks into it in a state of intoxication. See how the mother and the wife strives to hide from the inquiring eye of childhood the causes of this distressing degradation. Let us go one step farther in the scale of depravity, and see this exhausted female sin'sing at last, under her accumulated calamities and griefs, and seeking, as her only refuge, the like intoxicating draught. Vet there is one step. These children are taken from their now worthless parents, and necessarily xiled among strangers, in the unnatural state orphans, while their parents live!

Daughters of humanity and kindness! Founders of all tender and delicate refinement of the other sex! You have been raised ion the odious degradation which pagen and Mahometan religion assigns to you, to that which Christianity meant for you. You who are, by this divine law, wives and mothers, we call on you to compassionate those who night be what you are, if they were freed from that destroyer of human welfare, ard at We have Would not some of the sacrifices which you make to fashion and to custom be

better spent in extirpating misery, and in improving the society which you adorn? Cannot you do something to crush the seeds of this misery in the moment in which they are sinking into the fertile ground? When you feel that sentiment for your beautiful and innocent offspring, which has been given to you as the reward of your fidelity and care, and their church is regularly supplied every Sundenied the other sex, are you sensible how many there are who might feel what you so dearly cherish, if you would raise your voices in this cause of benevolence and improvement?

You cannot knew that the city in which you rule and reign in the departments of rational happiness, is that part of the State in which the least advance has been pand to shedding light and inns.

The number of houses in Boston licensed to sell ardent spirits is about seven hundred. On a low estimate, it may be stated, that not less than ten male persons visit each of those places in a day. This being the fact, the whole number of men visiting licensed drinking houses, every day, in this city, will amount to about seven thousand! What an enormous mass of corruption must be generated in these places!-But this view does not comprise the whole of the evil. There are a great number of unlicensed houses. There is a vast deal of private drinking among men, women and children. How much poverty, cruelty, savage violence, disease, and how many deaths, arise from this prolific monster! How many wives are overpowered with brutality! how many widows and orphans created by untimely death! how many of our public and private charities are required by the consequences of this fruitful mischief! And a large part of these evils arise from a positive ignorance, which might be dissipated by the labors of

the benevolent. It is not for this day, and te-m you are invited to engage, but, by gradual and persevering effort, to stamp your own image on the age in which you live, and help to ise man to the dignity which his Creator meant for him. If we fail in our appeal to you, certainly this cause is hopeless.

The committee respectfully submit to the consideration of this Society the following

1. Resolved, in the opinion of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, that, if the sum of twenty-five nundred dollars were annually expended in supporting judicious and intelligent agents, missioned to visit the abodes of the friendless who are liable to the temptations of intemperance, and the abodes of many who have already fallen into such habits, the most gratifying results in the cause of humanity expected therefrom.

Resolved, that the citizens of Boston be, and they are hereby respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, Court Square, on the twentieth day of June next, at four o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration whether any and what means should be taken to raise funds for the purposes in the first aforegoing resolve set forth.

Resolved, that the said citizens be, and they are hereby, requested to consider, whether any and what means should be adopted to diminish the number of places in Boston in which ardent spirits are retailed. 4. Resolved, that the said citizens be, and

they are hereby, requested to consider, whether any and what alterations should be sought for, either in the existing laws, or in the city charter, with a view to suppress the causes of JOHN C. WARREN, ntemperance. WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Augs LAWRENCE, WILLIAM SIMMONS, John G. Palfray, HOSEA HILDRETH. GEO. C. SHATTUCK, STEPHEN FAIRBANES, Moses Grant, HARRISON GRAY, BENJAMIN SEAVER, JOSHUA B. FLINT John P. Spooner. Boston, June 3, 1831.

LIBERIA.

The following letter from J. Mecklin, Jr, Esq. Governor of the Colony of Liberia, contains internal evidence that it presents a fair statement of the condition of things under his own eye.

Liberia, Feb. 21, 1831 MY DEAR SIR: The prospects of the Colony were never brighter than at present; the mprovements in commerce, agriculture, buildings, &c, during my short visit to the United States, have been astonishingly great, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. In Monrovia alone, upwards of twenty five substantial stone and frame dwelling houses have been erected within the short space of five months, and many others are in progress; and should nothing intervene to interrupt our present advancement, our little town will ere long be one of the most desirable places of resort on the western coast of Africa. I have been informed by a captain recently from the leeward, that there is at present much more business done at this place, than at any of the old European settlements on the Gold Coast. That our coinmerce has greatly increased, will be rendered evident by comparing the marine list contained in the Herald of the present month, with that of any of the preceding.

Our influence over the native tribes in our vicinity is rapidly extending; and since my return several have made application to be received under our protection, offering to subject themselves to our laws-or, as they expressed it, " They want to be made Americans;" and to be allowed to call themselves Americans is, I can assure you, deemed no small privilege. In one or two instances their request has been acceded to: in others it has been thought inexpedient to grant it, in consequence of their remote situation rendering it impossible for us to afford them protection without involving ourselves in endss and ruinous disputes with the natives : ut as soon as prudence will warrant, they shall be admitted as part of the community This mode of proceeding I find to be the most effectual of civilizing them, for as soon as they consider themselves as subjects of Liberia, they visit us more freely, and by associating with the colonists, insensibly adopt our manners and customs, and gradually, from being ignorant pagans, become civilized and

We have at present among our recaptured Africans, many who, on their arrival here, were scarcely a remove in point of civilization from the native tribes around us but who are at present as pious and devoted servants of and by their walk and conversation, afford an example worthy of imitation. They have a iouse for public worship and Sunday Schools, estallished, which are well attended, and day from among our own clergy. These people I consider as forming one admirable medium of communication or link between the savage natives and the civilized colonists from the United States, and will, I have no doubt, prove a powerful means of spreading the light of Christianite and smill

Our schools have hitherto been in rather a auguishing condition, but I have great hopes ere long to carry into operation the system of education lately adopted by the Board of Managers. With a view of rendering the burthen as light as possible to the society, a law has recently been passed by the Agent and Council, taxing all the real estate in the colony, at the rate of fifty cents in the hundred dollars, which tax is to be exclusively devoted to the support of public schools. The amount thus raised, together with the proceeds of sales of public lands, as well as the inties on spirituous liquors, will do much towards accomplishing this important object; and if my health should continue to improve, I trust soon to be enabled to announce, that all in the Colony are enjoying the advantages of education.

As to the morals of the Colonists, I consider them much better than those of the people of the United States; that is, you take an equal number of inhabitants from any section of the Union, and you will find more drunkards, more profane swearers, nd sabbath breakers, &c. than in Liber Indeed I know of no country where things are conducted more quietly and orderly than in this colony; you rarely hear an oath; as to riots or breaches of the peace, I recollect of but one instance, and that of a trifling nature, that has come under my notice since assumed the government of the colony. The sabbath is more strictly observed than I ever saw it in the United States. Our Sunlay Schools are well attended, not only by he children of the colonists, but also by the native children who reside among us. The natives themselves are so well acquainted with our strict observance of this day, that you never find them offering anything for sale, nor can you hire them to work for you : I mean those who have been among us and at all acquainted with our customs. Mr Skinner, the Baptist missionary, stated that he was surprised to find everything conducted in so orderly a manner, and the sabbath so strictly observed, and that the state of society was much better than he expected to

The death of Dr Humphreys, which occurred a few days since, will, I fear, as usual, be attributed to our climate-nothing is further from truth. The fact is, that when he landed, he was very far gone in a consumption of the lungs.

From the African Reposite AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AMERICAN COLORIDATION OF STREET AGENCIES.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, on the 2d of March, 1831, Mr. S. H. Smith, from the Committee to whom were reported to the Secretary respection for the Secretary respective. Mr. S. H. Smith, from the Commune to whom were re-ferred certain resolutions of the Secretary, respecting the appointment of permanent Agents, made the following re-

appointment of permanent Agents, made the following report, which was adopted.

The award of enlightened philanthropy having stamped the great and sole object of this Institution, the transportation of free people of color to Liberia, with an approbation so emphatic, as to remove all doubt of its ultimate success, provided the proper means be used for its accomplishment, it has become the duty of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to devise a plan whereby these means may be efficaciously applied to the more rapid extension of the Colony. As this is to be effected by the General or State Governments, or by the propole of rapid extension of the Colony. As this is to be effected by the General or State Governments, or by the people directly, or by their united powers, these means, is a country

where every thing is regulated by public sentiment, must consist in diffusing, and carrying home to the minds of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, a correct knowledge of the object to be attained, with such an appeal to their feelings as shall be fitted to draw forth those moral energies and pecuniary aids that alone can ensure it. The vigorous, simultaneous application throughout the wide extent of our country, of such honest and intelligent means to such a pure and noble object, whereby every citizen shall be induced to throw into a common stock his moral as well as pecuniary contributions, will present a sublime spectacle, and show the mighty and irresistable power of the aggregated aids of ten millions of freemen in the sacred cause of humanity. Resolved, That to accomplish this object, the following PLAN be adopted.

Resolved, That to accompose this object, the LAN be adopted.

I. Permanent Agencies shall be established, which shall abrace the whole U. States.

I. The first Agency sh.'l include New Hampshire, thode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont,

nd New York.

2. The Second Agency shall include New Jersey, Penn nia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the Di

Columbia.

3. The third Agency shall include Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan.

4. The fourth Agency shall include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.

5. The fifth Agency shall include Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the territory of Arkansas.

Each Agent to be confined to his allotted district.

II. It shall be the duty of these Agents,

1. To establish an efficient State or Territorial Society in each State and Territory.

2. To organize, in concert with the State and Territorial Societies, Auxiliary Societies in their several counties or towns.

To correspond with these Societies on the objects of he Institution, and to attend as often as practicable, their neetings, giving them full information, and the aid of their

dvice, whenever requested.

4. To further all proper applications from the people, y memorials or otherwise, to their Legislatures, or to Concess, inviting their aid and countenance.

5. To enlist the periodical press in the cause of the Society.

6. To attend the annual meetings of the State Legisla

6. Fo attent the annual meetings of the State Legislaures, and of the general ecclesiastical bodies, and to diffuse among their members full and correct information of he objects and measures of the Society.
7. To visit, as far as may be, at least once a year, all he important points in his district.
8. To keep an office, in a central position, open to general admission, which shall be a depository of the publications of the Parent Society, and other useful information, and where books of subscriptions shall be lodged; the unspice collected to be site to be seen.

see collected to be paid to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary ocieties, respectively.

9. To induce, as far as possible the Clergy of every name take up collections for the Society, or or about the Fourth of Lisb

To extend the number of subscriptions on the plan Gerrit Smith, and of members for life of the Parent ciety. 11. To keep an account of applicants for a passag

es respectively.

13. To diffuse among the free people of order a correct iew of the object of this Society, especially by making sem argumented with the actual state of the Colony.

14. To act in correspondence with the State and Auxil-ry Societies within his district.

ry Societies within his district.

15. To correspond regularly with the Parent Society, and communicate to them on the lat day of each month his more lings, including the measures taken by him, and his news in regard to the Institution; the Societies organized, with a list of their officers; the contributions made, specifying them in detail as stated above; the applicants for a passage to Liberia, with whatever else he may consider no full.

16. To devote his whole time to the concerns of the In , and comply with such other directions as, from time, may be given.

Resolved, That the foregoing plan be published, and s, stating the agent appointed, and earnestly inviting operation in carrying it into effect.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

SCHOOLS IN SMYRNA.

Extract from a letter dated Smyrna, Jan. 19th, 1831

Extract from a letter dated Sugarna, Jan. 19th, 1831.

The Greek community in Suryna are fast rising to the standing which they had before the Revolution. Their increasing intelligence and wealth, will, it is to be hepselled the Frank nervinants to regard them with respect. The affairs of Tunkey and of the great body of the Greeks who are left under her government, are fast assuming a state of quiet, and, as I trust, of gradual improvement.

If the independent Greeks experience some temporary check in their onward progress, it is more than counterbalanced by the impulse which is likely to be given to the prosperity of those in the Tunkish Empire. It is truly gratifying to witness the spirit which is manifested on the subject of schools. A bow with a slate sing over his shoulder, and a girl with a book maler her arm, are now among the most common sights in the streets of Suryma. The sleep-calse, in their array of slates, present quite a new arrive of traffic. Schools are getting up in the interior, and only want a little fostering and in the outset,—which your great commercial city might easily render, and receive back interest in return from the increased demand for foreign articles which civilization produces.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

 Luther Rice, Richmond, Va. has given notice bristian Index, of June 11, that a plan to raise \$215 any new another. It proposes to find outtwelve, as who will engage to durinsh \$2,009 each, and e up the amount. Four or five pledges to this ce been already given. The other seven or eight eved, will be found some; and thus the institution respector being at length freed from this rainous

ent.

d with the adoption of this plan, an engage
en entered into to supply \$1,900 a year for the
e President of the Cellege, till a fund shall hav
fed sufficient to produce an income of \$1,000
he permanant support of the Presidency. The
thas been made on the express condition the
sters of suitable character shall, under prope

One Newspaper.—About five years ago the Rev. D. A. C. then living in Massachusetts, sent one copy of a religious newspaper, the Boston Recorder, to a pious post master, in a western village in the State of New York. At that time no other religious periodical had reached that place; and the eligious periodical had reached that place for public worship. The one newspaper was loaned and read through the village for several months until it was nearly worn out. Some months after the arrival of this one paper, the Rev. D. A. C. who had forward ed it, visited the same place and preached the gospel. During his visit in the place he asked for the use of some religious newspapers; and was told there was but one in the village. It was produced; but had been handled so frequently that it was scarcely It was the very one, which he had sent: and it ultimately excited attention to divine this stirred up the people to erect a place of worship, and prepared the way for the settlement of a pastor. The pastor has since been removed by death; but the Gospel lives after him; and the village has lately been favored with a precious revival of reli

Behold, what one newspaper, blessed of God. may be the means of accomplishing! and let no good man be too lazy or negligent to distribute among the destitute these attractive heralds of sa vation. They are at present beginning to exert an extensive and powerful influence in our land; and they are opposed by infidel, unversalist, and antithey are opposed by many, which are coming up like trinitarian newspapers, which are coming up like the frogs of Egypt, to cover the whole face of the country. Wordly politicians ought to teach Christians wisdom; and if the periodical press could sustain the American Revolution, revolution-

ize France, emancipate the Roman Catholics Ireland, and reform the Government of Great Britain, it may, under the guidance of good men and the influences of the Holy Ghost, be one great means of converting the world .- Philadelphi

For the Boston Recorder POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

For the Boston Recorder.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

Letter received by a Mercantile House in Boston, dated May 23, 1831.

GENTLEMEN,—A number of years since, I purchased some goods of you, the amount about \$120, and many note since that time; but when I received the bill and goods. I found that I had, Inaming an article, I that was not mentioned in the bill. I don't know but there might have leed something else. I have no distinct recollection that there were—but at any rate, what was not mentioned in the hill was so trifling, that I presumed that you gave them in; I don't know now but you did. I ought to have mentioned; to you; I have been at your store a great many times since, and I don't recollect as I ever thought of it. But this is a time for great searchings of heart—and since God in the great mercy, for some months past has been pouring out by Holy Spirit over the land, I have seen mentioned in the gapers that many people have come forward and made restitution, whose case was somewhat similar to mine. I have inclosed to you, Gentlemen, five dollars; if this don't mak you restitution, please to write me what will, and I was so do it. I ask of you that charity and forgiveness which the Apostle Paul recommends.

I am, dear sirs, yours, very respectfully,

The above \$50 was received as a donation to the American Tract Society.

The above S5 was received as a donation to the American Tract Society.

AARON RUSSELL, Agent.

Boston, May 27, 1821.

From the Christian Micros MR. CCMMINGS,—A young man, a citizen of this tray yesterday called upon me, and stated, that he had done certain job of work for me some time ago. Very well, she pay you! I less ir, he replied, you paid me, but I charg too much. But did you think so at the time! Yos., he, I knew that I was asking too much, but I thought it perhaps you did not think so; but now, since Gall opened my eyes, I see the executing wieledness of it, come to make restintion. This young man is one up whom the blessings of the present revival has fallen. non the Ideasings of the present revival has fallen.

Fortland, May 21, 1831.

CARDS. The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt Thirty Dollars, from several ladies in his Society, constitute him a life member of the Massachusetts Mesary Society.

WAREFIELD GALL

Eastport, May 18, 1831.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges a donation of Forty Dollars, from a society of young ladies in Ipsure to constitute him a life member of the American Education Called Kineall.

Refers Grayts, Agent of Amherst College, school bedges the receipt of a valuable box of cleating, furnise and sent on to said College, by a Female Benerollent Association of Uxbridge, County of Worcester, appropriately the special use of the Beneficiaries of the A. E. S. in the Institution. For such timely aid to the necessition, if College tender their granteful is how hologomean.

NEW BOOKS.

THE FIRST EOOK OF HISTORY, For Caildren and Youth; by the Author of Peter Parley's Tales, with Sixty Engravings, and Sixteen Maps.

THE YOUNG ASTRONOMER, designed for Common Schools. Elustrated by cuts—by Samuel Worcester, author of several popular School Books. Just received by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill.

June 22.

THE SABBATH A DIVINE INSTITUTION A REPLY to arguments on the negative of the Questo.

"Ought the Law requiring the opening of our Post Office and the transportation of our Maris on the Christian Shath to be repealed?" Delivered before the Baugor I rensic Club, January 1831, by Cyril Pearle. Just plished by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill. June 22

THE RHETORICAL READER: CONSISTING of Instructions for Regulating the Vo-with a Rhetorical Notation, illustrating Infection, Empire and Separation 1, and a course of Rhetorical Exercise.

with a Ricetorical Notation, illustrating Inflection, Emphasis and Systamation, and a course of Rhetorical Exercise By Enenements, Andover.

(27-This work is the execution of an intention announced by the author, in the 2d and 3d editions of his Analysis of Rhetorical Delivery, "to prepare a smaller work on the same general principles." This has been done in compliance with solicitations from Teachers and others, desirous of having a book on the plan of the Analysis, but in a cheaper form, and adapted to a younger class of learners.

From the New York Invested of Course,

cheaper form, and adapted to a younger class of learners.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

"Such a work (as the above) has been much wanted, as we have had occasion to know from experience; a work we mean, which embraces the principles of public speaking and reading in a practical shape, within a small compass, and in language adapted to the capacity of learners. We have no bestitation in saying that this is the best work of the kind for the purposes mentioned within our knowledge. The selections for reading appear to be judicious, and are generally new." For Sale, wholesale and retail, at the publishers prices, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washragion Street.

STEWART'S NEW WORKS. A visit to the South STEWART'S NEW WORKS. A visit to the Sont Sens, in the United States Ship Vincennes, during the year 1829 and 1830; exhibiting the present state, crid and religious, of the Washington or Northern Marquesis, the Georgian, Society and Sandwich Islands, with Senses in Brazil, Peru, Canton, Manilla, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. By C. S. Stewart, A. M. Chaplain in the United States Navy, and author of "A Residence in the Sandwich Islands in 1823 and 1825. Just published the Sandwich Islands in 1820 and 1820, and for sale in quantity at the publishers prices, h ER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

CROCKER's BREWSTER of Beston, and JONATHAN LAWITTO'R New York, will publish early in August, Journal of a Voyage round the World' undertaken to promote the objects of the London Missionary Society, during the vears 1821 to 1829 inclusive. By the Reverend Daulei Tyerman and George Bennet, Esq.; compiled from the original documents. By James Montgomery, Esq. author of the "World before the Flood," &c. The work will be comprised in two handsome volumes, illustrated with engavings.

Gravings.

STEWART'S SOUTH SEAS,
FEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill, have just received
VISIT 10 THE SOUTH SEAS, in the United States S
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VISIT 10 THE SOUTH SEAS, IN THE UNITED THE STATES THE Vister for the Soleth Seas, in the United St. Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1820; wit in Brazil, Pern. Manilla, The Cape of Gnod II St. Helena, by C.S. Stewart, A. M. Chaplain in Navy, and unther of "A Residence in the Islands in 1823 and 1825."

July 2015.

MR. PEARL'S REPLY

TO ARGUMENTS on the negative of the Question

"Ought the law regulating the opining of our Post Other
and the transportation of our Mails on the Christian S
bath, to be Repealed !" Delivered before the Banger I math, to be Repealed I. Delivered before the Bangor Furensic Club, January 1831, by Cyril Pearl.

ADVICE TO A YOUNG CHRISTIAN, on the impetance of siming at an elevated standard of Piety, by a Vilage Pastor, with an introductory address by Rev. Dr. Alexandre of Princeton, N. J.

A VISIT TO THE SOLUTION.

A VISIT TO THE SOUTH SEAS in the United A VISIT to THE SOUTH SEAS in the United States Ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830; with Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manilla, the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. By C. S. Stewart, A. M. Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and Author of "A residence in the Sandwich Islands in 1823 and 1825," For Sale, by WILLIAM HYDE, 134 Washington Street.

June 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER having reimposhed his business in consequence of declining health, would endurace this opportunity to recommend to his customers and the public generally his successors, Mesers. Hayden, Upham & Co. to their favorals, mades

their favorals notice and patronage.

Botton, June 10, 1831. — AMOS HUNTING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Successors to Amos Hunting, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connection in business under the firm of Hayden, Uplain, & Co. at Store corner of Howard and Tempora treets, where they offer for the ground and Tremont streets, where they offer for sale a general assul-ment of the best of Groceries, with the exception of ardenspirits.

Roston, June 10, 1831. GEO. HAYDEN, ASAHEL UTHAM, JOHN GILBERT, Jr

WHITEWASHING AND PLASTERING. THE Subscriber will execute Whitewashing and Co-oring on Plaster, or whiten and mead Stacco work at the shortest notice. His method is such as to reader an necessary the removal of carpeting or furniture, transmit as he will warrant not to soil the same in the slighted de-South Vestry. Spring Lane, next door to be C. Boston, May 25, 1831.

No. 27.-

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BLESSING ON T The Monthly A Foreigner, in partially acquaisays: "A kind, Tract monthly journeyman. So ed many of thes to commence is began to pray. tian friend to quaintances knowided for me a from working place where the The Distribute God alone gave ever and ever. am what I am,

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